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Vol III No 217

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REAGAN HOLDS 'PUBLICITY MEETING' WITH STUDENTS

LD080332 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] President Reagan has arranged a publicity meeting in Washington with American medical students evacuated from Grenada after the island was invaded by American Marines. He tried to convince the audience that the brazen aggression against the sovereign country was a rescue mission. However, those evacuated earlier said they had been under no threat. The Americans have killed hundreds of Grenadians. According to press reports the invading force has set about consolidating on the island. The American secret services are preparing ground for setting up a puppet regime in Grenada.

SENATE APPROVAL CLEARS WAY FOR MX PRODUCTION

LD080713 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 8 TASS -- The United States Senate, bowing to pressure from the White House, has approved plans to manufacture MX first-strike inter-continental ballistic missiles. Members of the upper chamber of Congress rejected the amendment tabled by Democratic Senator Dale Bumpers blocking the allocation of 2.2 billion dollars for the production of the first batch of 21 MX missiles in fiscal 1984.

Since the request for the allocations for the MX programme was rubber-stamped one week earlier by the House of Representatives, the results of the Senate voting mean, as UPI agency stresses, that the Pentagon may start the missile production. As is known, it is being planned to site 100 MX missiles overall, each armed with 10 nuclear warheads.

BOMBING OF U.S. CAPITOL BUILDING OBSERVED

LD080633 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 8 TASS -- The building of the U.S. Congress was rocked by a blast last night. Much damage was done to the conference room and other premises of the Senate. Police sealed off the Capitol, with dozens of firefighting teams and ambulances rushing to the scene. There has yet been no word of casualties.

There was a phone call to THE WASHINGTON POST a few minutes before the explosion. The voice over the phone said that the action was in protest against the United States' aggression against Grenada and its armed intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs.

'GROWING ALARM' IN EUROPE OVER U.S. 'ADVENTURISM'

LD080740 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 8 TASS -- Despite all dodging, Washington will not be able to conceal the obvious fact that the brazen aggression against Grenada has tainted the American rulers with disgrace and turned into an impressive moral and political defeat for the administration world-wide, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today in its commentary entitled "Washington's Adventurism." This is evidenced, the newspaper stresses, by the wrathful protests of the world public stigmatizing the United States as an international criminal.

The crime against Grenada is only one of the manifestations of the enhanced aggressiveness and adventurism of U.S. imperialism. The course of Washington which institutionalised international terrorism as its state policy, as stressed by many delegates at the assembly, poses a direct threat to the security and sovereignty of countries in Central and Latin America, the Middle East and other parts of the world.

Precisely this is evidenced, PRAVDA writes, by the United States' undeclared war against Nicaragua, by a large-scale operation in Lebanon, contemplated by Washington, with a view to dealing a massive blow at the national patriotic forces of that country, and by threats to other countries. The commentary stresses that the adventurism of the United States and its readiness to sacrifice the fate of mankind for the sake of its selfish purposes are graphically seen in the Reagan administration's approach to the problem of curbing the arms race and in the course towards military superiority, which is reflected in the plans to site American nuclear missiles in Europe.

The peoples of the European countries, PRAVDA concludes, realise ever more clearly the danger of Washington's adventurous policy. Many people in Europe ask today with a growing alarm: What might be the next adventure of the White House chief? Such queries cannot but be raised in the light of the reckless policy of nuclear adventurism pursued by the U.S. Administration.

GRENADA, INF MOVES SHOW U.S. 'COWBOY MENTALITY'

AU041454 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 4 Nov 83 p 3

[Commentary by Spartak Beglov (APN): "About Cowboys and Missiles; Reagan Policy: Incalculable and Mendacious"]

[Text] As long as the hotheads in the American Wild West were satisfied with automatic pistols and rifles, people in other countries were able to sleep relatively peacefully. The intervention in Grenada, however, caused them to give some serious thought to the consequences of the fact that there are nuclear weapons in the hands of politicians with a cowboy mentality.

There is every reason to view the current "missile crisis" in the East-West relations from a new angle. The proposals submitted by the highest Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, with a view to overcoming this crisis offer a unique opportunity of removing the smouldering fuse from the powder keg.

It would be the greatest mistake the NATO countries' governments could make if they once again readily accept the American "explanation" for rejecting the Soviet initiative. This would mean falling into a trap from which there would be no way out for Western Europe other than to finally assume the role of participants, and at the same time also hostages for the nuclear hazard stakes of the United States in its military game against the Soviet Union. Although President Reagan saw fit to again explain his latest "No" to the Soviet proposals by referring to the "lack of goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union," those who are not under the spell of the White House's disinformation have the opportunity to assess the full measure of the realism and the depth of the Soviet Union's goodwill.

Ten Peace Initiatives

In consideration of Yuriy Andropov's latest proposals, Moscow has taken 10 steps toward an agreement in Geneva:

1. It declared a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the USSR. Contrary to all mendacious assertions by Washington, this moratorium is being observed.
2. Moreover, the Soviet Union proposed that both sides reduce their nuclear means in the European zone to one-third. Moscow dismantled all SS-5 missiles.
3. Should the United States renounce the deployment of new missiles, a reduction of 200 Soviet SS-4 missiles would now follow.
4. Moscow declared that it would dismantle and destroy all missiles to be reduced.
5. The USSR declared its readiness not to have a single missile, not a single airplane, more than NATO possesses.
6. Another important step was Moscow's proposal not to leave any more missiles on the Soviet side than Britain and France have.
7. Next followed the Soviet Union's consent to proceed from the need for equality not only regarding delivery means but also regarding nuclear warheads.
8. From this results logically the proposal that has just been submitted by Yuriy Andropov, to reduce the Soviet delivery means potential to 140 units, that is, to a level that is lower than that of Britain and France, taking into consideration the overall parity of warheads.
9. An additional Soviet proposal called for expanding the moratorium to include the deployment of Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the Asian part of the USSR.
10. Finally, as has just been declared by Yuriy Andropov, Moscow is ready to display additional flexibility also regarding the stipulation of the overall number of intermediate-range carrier aircraft of the USSR and of NATO.

In general, what the USSR is aiming at is that the level of nuclear armament of both sides in Europe can and must be drastically reduced, while the balance of forces is maintained.

The "Explanations"

Why are Reagan and his team sabotaging this simple and workable idea under all kinds of pretexts? For the simple reason that they do not want to stop the course of rearmament that they have adopted.

This is typical of today's American policy: First to plan something that is designed to inflict damage upon others, and afterwards to think up a justification. The pattern is the same everywhere.

The invasion of Grenada was decided by Washington before the middle of October, but the pretext a "collective request" by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the "protection of the life of the U.S. citizens") was not put into circulation until after the armada of warships had set out for the Grenadian coast.

The deployment of new nuclear Pershing and cruise missiles was determined as long ago as in the mid-seventies. This is proved by U.S. secret documents published by the British paper OBSERVER on 16 October. From these documents it also emerges that the pretext for "explaining" this deployment -- a forced reply to the Soviet SS-20 missiles -- was thought up only much later. This shows that Washington's main interest lies in deploying its new missiles, but not in reaching an agreement on a reduction of SS-20's.

Today Grenada....

Outraged by the act of military robbery committed by the United States in Grenada, the countries of Latin America are now saying: "Today Grenada, tomorrow any of us." This pattern of action and policy of Reagan logically also results in a danger for Europe: today the deployment of nuclear missiles, tomorrow the implementation of the Pentagon's idea of a "limited" nuclear war under any pretext.

Those West Europeans are right who say (I am quoting one of them literally): "By the operation in the Caribbean region President Reagan has shown that his administration cannot be trusted, for example, regarding the control and also the launching of cruise missiles."

One of the cowboys' rules is that if you don't like something or someone, shoot first and think afterwards. One of Reagan's rules is: If this or that development is not to your liking, resort to force, to weapons, and let yourself be guided by impulses and prejudices. So, attack Grenada, deploy missiles in Western Europe, and, if the so-called "vital interests" of the United States require it, shoot without warning and without the consent of those whom you are exposing to a counterstrike.

To Be or Not To Be

But, this means: After the deployment of the first American missiles and the automatic discontinuation of the negotiations in Geneva, the time will come when the Europeans will be compelled to renounce their sovereign right to decide themselves -- to be or not to be.

By its proposals Moscow has again convincingly proved that it has done a great deal, and that only very little is required from the other side to keep the negotiations going and to restore the belief in the possibility of an agreement and of a non-nuclear alternative.

U.S. 'EVIL WILL' SEEN WRECKING SEVENTIES ACCORDS

LD071245 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Eduard Grigoryev commentary]

[Text] November 16th will be 50 years since diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and the United States. In commentary, news analyst Eduard Grigoryev examines one of the kev agreements destined to regulate mutual relations, namely the document signed in Moscow in 1972 on the basic principles of relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That document is, one may say, the foundation on which Soviet-United States cooperation can and should develop to the benefit of our two nations and world peace.

The first clause of the document, signed May 29, 1972, emphasized that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting mutual relations between the USSR and the United States other than the basis of peaceful coexistence. The document points out that differences in ideology and in social systems are not obstacles to the bilateral development of normal relations, relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. Now if we take the Soviet Union's policy, it's undeviatingly adhering to those principles. However, let's be frank: Can one say today that the policy the Reagan administration pursues towards the Soviet Union is built precisely on those principles? Regretfully not. The White House has openly proclaimed a crusade against the Soviet Union, and openly calls for the destruction of the USSR as a social system.

Now can one say that Mr Reagan and his team are doing at least the slightest bit not to create situations that could cause a dangerous aggravation in relations between our two countries, as is stipulated in the document's second clause? Again, the answer is no. Because of the United States President, relations between our countries have been aggravated to the limit, and provocations are being staged one after another. The recent incident with the South Korean plane sent into Soviet air expanses with overtly spying purposes is yet another vivid confirmation of that.

Back in 1972, both sides recognized that it is impermissible to obtain unilateral advantage at the expense of the other. The same document stated the recognition of the security interest of the two sides, based on the principle of equality and the renunciation of the use of threat of force. But, one can hardly see that fit into the policy pursued by the Reagan administration, which sees talks only as something held from positions of strength, and aspires to achieve at any cost military superiority over the Soviet Union. The basic principles document pointed out that our two countries have a special responsibility to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tension. But how, in this connection, can one evaluate the dispatch of United States troops to the Middle East, the invasion of Grenada, interference in the home affairs of El Salvador and Nicaragua, the building up of troops in Honduras, the sending of naval vessels into the Persian Gulf, and many, many other actions that the United States Administration has undertaken?

Then, in 1972, agreement was reached to the effect that both the Soviet Union and the United States would make special efforts to limit strategic armaments. Specifically, SALT I was to be followed by SALT II, SALT III, and so forth. But that too has been cast aside by Mr Reagan, who refused to have SALT II ratified and is sabotaging the current talks. Now the United States President is pushing ahead with militaristic programs and is extending the arms race into outer space, let alone the buildup of ground-, air-, and sea-based nuclear weaponry.

On May 29, 1972, the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, by signing the basic principles of relations between the two countries, officially recognized their commitments to the utmost to have the bilateral agreements, and also the multilateral agreements and treaties, implemented undeviatingly. But can one now find many agreements that the Reagan administration has not trampled on? It's much easier to destroy than to build. This age-old truth is yet again brought home when thinking of the colossal joint efforts required of our two countries to create mutual understanding and for the numerous agreements concluded in the seventies on cooperation in different fields, and how little has remained of all that because of the evil will of the current Reagan administration. However, what the two sides managed to do in the early seventies for the development of Soviet-United States cooperation is of transient importance. That has been an experience of international relations showing that the USSR and the United States can successfully cooperate to strengthen world peace. And this positive experience is something that current United States leaders are unable to cross out. The dangerous and truly no-good character of their anti-Soviet and militaristic policies is becoming increasingly apparent to the entire world community.

REAGAN ASIA TOUR AIMS AT 'CRANKING UP' ARMS RACE

PM071536 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Demchenko article: "R. Reagan's Far East Tour"]

[Text] The current U.S. Administration's policy, which is aimed at cranking up the arms race, fueling enmity and tension between states, and kindling conflicts, is assuming an increasingly global nature. After Europe and Central America, the United States is increasingly striving to draw the Asian Continent into the vicious circle of its adventurist strategy too.

Recently an increasing place has been assigned to the Far East in Washington's global expansionist policy. Washington does not conceal its desire to turn this region into a deployment line [rubezh] for U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities. And, in the Pentagon's plans, Japan and South Korea are assigned the role of main bridgeheads for this. Indeed Reagan will visit Tokyo and Seoul during his upcoming "Asian tour." What does the American President plan to make the topic of his talks there? As U.S. Ambassador to Japan M. Mansfield told Japanese Premier Y. Nakasone on the eve of the visit, the chief topic of discussion at the forthcoming talks "will be global problems, while questions of bilateral relations will be limited to the minimum necessary."

Is there perhaps an absence of questions in bilateral relations -- for instance in American-Japanese relations -- that require urgent discussion and solution? No, there is a multitude of such problems, primarily the aggravation of economic conflicts caused by the significant trade imbalance. According to economists' predictions, this year the U.S. trade deficit with Japan will reach a new record level of over $20 billion. However, the Reagan administration is trying to solve the problem of imbalance not just at the economic negotiating table but also by pushing Japan toward a further buildup in military spending and an expansion of U.S. arms purchases. Washington is pressuring Tokyo constantly in this direction, and this pressure has intensified particularly on the eve of the American President's visit so as to put disputed trade and economic questions beyond the framework of the talks between Reagan and Nakasone.

The "global problems" at Reagan's forthcoming talks in Tokyo and Seoul no doubt include the activization of the aggressive U.S. policy in Asia by involving that region's countries, primarily Japan, in the current U.S. Administration's global course aimed at escalating the arms race, fueling international tension, provoking conflicts, and intensifying confrontation with the socialist world and the forces of national liberation, peace, and progress.

Reagan's visit attests that the plans for the creation of a military-political structure based on the United States, Japan, and South Korea are coming to fruition. In encouraging Tokyo's militarist ambitions, strengthening Seoul's antipopular regime, and expanding military cooperation with Taipei, Washington is creating a bridgehead for aggression in East Asia targeted not just against the Soviet Union but also against the PRC and the DPRK.

Japan is already deeply involved in the Pentagon's aggressive strategy. The Japanese ports of Yokosuka and Sasebo have been turned into bases for ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and submarines carrying nuclear weapons. The Japanese Government has agreed to the deployment, at the Misawa military base in the north of Honshu Island, of two squadrons of American F-16 figher-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons over a distance of more than 1,000 km.

The Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that these squadrons' chief task will be "offensive operations against the Soviet Maritime Kray and Sakhalin" and that the transfer of F-16's to Japan is aimed at changing the balance of forces in that region in the United States' favor. Now Japan is being described as "one of the most suitable candidates" for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles. This was bluntly stated in a U.S. Defense Department report recently published in Washington.

Japan's involvement in the U.S. strategic course and the NATO bloc's military-political machine is being much assisted by the bellicose stance of current Japanese Premier Y. Nakasone. In the comparatively short duration of his premiership he has already exerted considerable efforts to fuel militarist tendencies in Japan, to build up the combat might of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces," and to expand military cooperation between Japan and the United States. Following Washington's "recommendation" Nakasone took steps to establish closer ties between Japan and South Korea. He was in fact the first postwar Japanese premier to visit Seoul, where he offered the repressive dictatorial Seoul regime aid to the tune of $4 billion, which was patently aimed at strengthening the military-economic potential of South Korea, that U.S. advanced post in the Far East.

Around 700 units of tactical nuclear weapons are already located in South Korea. It is planned to deply new medium-range nuclear missile systems there.

By involving the countries of East Asia in the Pentagon's global strategy and siting U.S. nuclear weapons -- including first strike weapons -- at Asian bases, the United States is counting on escaping a retaliatory strike and exposing its allies to it instead. An increasing number of people in Asian countries are beginning to realize the real danger of such an outcome. And it is for this reason that anti-American sentiments are growing, which even led to the cancellation of Reagan's planned trip to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand. Protests against the U.S. President's upcoming visit are also growing on the Japanese archipelago, where around 80,000 police have been mobilized to disperse the expected mass anti-American demonstrations.

Attention is drawn by the fact that the plan to activate military links in the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul trinangle is being implemented under cover of a propaganda ballyhoo about an increase in the mythical "Soviet threat." However, this ballyhoo cannot veil the U.S. Administration's real intentions, which run counter to the Asian people's desire for peace.

Washington does not conceal the fact that the Reagan administration's foreign policy line and the U.S. President's present visit to Asia are anti-Soviet in nature. It is manifestly aimed at fueling further tension in the Far East, intensifying the military danger in that region, and aggravating relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. However, those who believe that the policy of the United States, which is trying to achieve military-strategic superiority in the Asian-Pacific region, is spearheaded solely against the USSR and the other socialist countries, are profoundly mistaken. In its aggressive essence, it undoubtedly also runs counter to the national interests of the other countries of Asia, including Japan itself, since it threatens their independence and peaceful development. This policy poses a serious threat to peace and security throughout the Asian-Pacific region.

'DANGEROUS ROLE' OF REAGAN'S JAPAN VISIT SCORED

LD080257 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Askold Biryukov commentary]

[Text] The Government of Japan is going to give Reagan a red carpet reception in disregard of the fact that it is under the leadership of the United States that all norms of international law are trampled upon, the lawful rights and the sovereignty of the countries are ignored and the world is being pushed step by step to a nuclear catastrophe. Is official Tokyo aware of that? If it is, why then does it so rashly support the adventurist policy of Washington, the arms race it whips up, and its efforts to deploy by all means first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe?

THE WASHINGTON POST wrote lately that the invasion into Grenada has increased apprehension even in the NATO countries that the United States (?can) fail to respond to calls for restraint in case of a nuclear crisis. Such apprehension was clearly expressed by deputies from all parties in the British House of Commons. As far as Tokyo is concerned, it doesn't seem to have any such fears. That Japanese official circles support Washington is borne out not only by Prime Minister Nakasone's statement at the summit of the seven leading capitalist countries in Williamsburg. Very indicative is also the stand taken by the Japanese Government at the talks with Chancellor Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany. The newspaper MAINICHI says that today when, according to Chancellor Kohl, hope for the success of the talks in Geneva has vanished, Japan's stand means supporting the buildup of nuclear weapons and not simply the diplomatic efforts of NATO toward the Soviet Union, as Prime Minister Nakasone tries to convince the Japanese.

The result of all that is clear: Japan is being drawn into the adventurist plans of the U.S. Administration which thinks in categories of a nuclear war and is ready to turn its closest allies, including Japan, into hostages in that war in order to accomplish its imperial ambitions. But isn't Tokyo acting rashly when it sides fully with the policy of the Reagan administration on the global scale in general and toward the Soviet Union in particular?

In a recent statement on the United States invasion into Grenada, the British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher said if things are moving toward proclaiming a new law under which the United States has to invade the territory of the communist countries, then truly horrible wars are ahead. Judging by the behavior of Japanese official circles, they apparently haven't drawn any such conclusions from the Washington policy, which is dictated by prejudices and instincts.

What that policy is like, one can judge not only by the actions of the administration in Latin America. In the summer of this year, the magazine of the American Association of Defense Readiness and of the organizations of leading arms manufacturers, (?NATIONAL DEFENSE), published an article about the alternative strategy for the 80's. The authors, former military intelligence men, called for an armed invasion of Soviet Siberia from bases in Alaska, Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. They also made statements in favor of the United States hitting the first nuclear strike at the Soviet Union from those bases. They cynically stressed that the advantages of the first strike were demonstrated by the use of nuclear weapons against Japan. Very indicative is the fact that the authors of the article admit that the Reagan administration has picked up some of the main provisions of that strategy, and is already implementing them.

They mention plans of deploying in the north of Japan two squadrons of the F-16 planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons and also of the tremendous build up of the United States Armed Forces and, first of all, nuclear aircraft carriers and heavy bombers in the northwestern part of the Pacific as well as plans of deploying the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the region. The plans also provide for the use of the Japanese nothern army in Hokkaido.

This alone makes it clear what a dangerous role is being assigned to Japan in Washington's policy of global confrontation. And Washington strategists view Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea as part of Reagan's crusade against communism, to make Japan speed up militaristic preparations in the Far East; strengthen the country's military and political cooperation with the United States on the basis of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism; and further draw Tokyo into the strategy of nuclear adventurism. Such are the objectives of the organizers of the coming visit of the United States President.

DANGERS SEEN IN JAPANESE-U.S. NAVAL COOPERATION

PM071101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences N. Shaskolskiy "Dangerous Mirages: Japan in the U.S. Naval Strategy"]

[Text] "No two countries are more dependent on each other than the United States and Japan," President Reagan said when welcoming Prime Minister Nakasone during his January visit to Washington. The Japanese guest responded in kind. "We support the United States in everything," he said. As the newspapers wrote at the time, Yasuhiro Nakasone made a very good impression on Reagan and his entourage. They particularly liked the concrete formulations he used when speaking about his country's military commitments. Nakasone reaffirmed Tokyo's commitment to defend sea lanes over a distance of up to 1,000 miles from Japanese shores and block [perekryt] the straits linking the Sea of Japan with the Pacific "in a crisis situation" and gave assurances that he was prepared to use the Japanese islands as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

As regards the first item of the commitments, the Japanese Navy is planning to take on the "defense" of 1,000-mile-long stretches of two lines of communication from Japan: the sea route to the Indian Ocean and the route toward the U.S. coast. So far it has been envisaged that the 1,000 sea miles (1,852 km) will be measured from Tokyo, and correspondingly the Japnaese stretches will reach to Taiwan and the Mariana Islands. However, the prime minister of Malaysia has expressed misgivings in this context: MIght not the Strait of Malacca be subsequently included in the zone of Japanese sea "defense?" As the British journal THE ECONOMIST wrote, the prospect of a return of Japanese ships to these waters does not alarm Malaysia alone but also other countries in the region.

It must be admitted that they have reason to be alarmed. It is known that over the postwar years Japan's naval forces (which still bear the humble title of "Maritime Self-Defense Force") have developed from a small subunit of the "reserve police corps" into a powerful modern navy. It comprises 170 combat components, including 14 submarines and 48 large surface ships equipped with antisubmarine, antiship, and anitaricraft missiles. The Japanese fleet has already repeatedly proved its ability to discharge combat tasks in distant parts of the world ocean by having taken part in the "Rimpac" maneuvers together with ships of the U.S., Australian, and New Zealand navies. These maneuvers are held regularly near the shores of Hawaii, more than 3,000 miles from Japanese shores.

The main idea behind the "1,000-mile policy" is to ensure closer interaction between the U.S. and Japanese navies.

A special American-Japanese commission is currently elaborating corresponding plans. The proposition will take on the "defense" not only of their own merchant shipping but also the U.S. naval ships on the 1,000-mile stretches. And as the head of the National Defense Agency (NDA) said in parliament, they will also be prepared to escort U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board.

However, many people in Japan are baffled by the "1,000-mile policy." For different reasons, however. Representatives of the public and politicians who do not agree with Nakasone's militarist course are asking how this policy ties in with the antimilitary provisions of the country's Constitution, which include the renunciation "of the threat or use of military force as a means of settling international disputes," and also with the antinuclear principles proclaimed by the government earlier. This policy is at variance even with the Japanese-American "security treaty" according to which joint military action is envisaged only in the event of an attack on Japanese territory.

Military leaders are finding "shortcomings" of their own in the "1,000-mile policy." Thus the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has stated that the Japanese navy, even taking into account the plan for commissioning new ships in 1983-1987, will not have the capacity to fulfill the relevant commitments. In addition, he criticized the very approach to the protection of lines of communication. According to him, the Japanese zone of operations should include the whole sea space within a radius of 1,000 miles of Japan and not merely two sea lanes.

The Japanese military leadership frequently rebukes the Nakasone government for "inadequate" military efforts and for allegedly "being afraid of appearing excessively nationalist and militarist."

Experts are criticizing the "1,000-mile" concept also because of its unsoundness from the military viewpoint. Thus the journal JANE'S DEFENSE REVIEW doubts that the United States seriously considers the defense of Japanese shipping as an important, primary task. An observer of the Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW remarks in this context: Although Japan is considered to be under the protection of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella," the United States' preparedness to risk its neck for Japanese interests must be regarded as "pure theory."

The crux of the matter obviously is -- on the pretext of talk about the defense of the sea lanes -- to justify the buildup of the Japanese naval forces and, having made the first "1,000-mile" step toward the open sea, then to harness Japan to the aggressive U.S. plans in the world ocean. Even now, as the journal SEA POWER pointed out, people in the Pentagon consider that the Japanese 5-year plan for the development of the "Maritime Self-Defense Force" should include an additional 10 submarines and 10 surface ships.

However the plans for involving Japan in the U.S. global strategy are not limited to this. Nakasone has stated that his "Self-Defense Forces" are prepared to block the La Perouse, Korea, and Sangarskiy Straits in order to bar the Soviet fleet's exits into the Pacific "in emergency circumstances." One glance at the map is sufficient to grasp that this plan has nothing in common with the self-defense of Japanese territory. Washington, on the other hand, considers it the final link in a chain of plans for a sea blockade of the USSR -- In the West the task of blocking the Soviet fleet's exists into the oceans has already been entrusted to the NATO countries' navies.

It must be stressed most forcefully that the plans for blocking sea straits flagrantly contradict international law.

Since the aforementioned three straits are used as international shipping lanes they must remain open for transit traffic to all vessels and ships and for the passage of aircraft without any discrimination. The UN Law of the Sea Convention, signed by Japan along with 130 or so other countries, clearly states that countries bordering on straits must not hamper passage through them.

The expansion of the Japanese Navy's tasks is accompanied by plans to increase its fighting strength. By 1987 6 more submarines, 14 ASW and air defense ships, and 13 minesweepers and minelayers are to be added to the fleet. It is planned to buy 125 aircraft for the naval airforce. By that time the Japanese Navy will consist of 4 flotillas of destroyers and frigates, 10 divisions [divizion] of ASW ships, 6 divisions of submarines, and 14 squadrons of shore-based ASW aircraft [protivolodochnaya aviatsiya]. According to the journal SEA POWER, the Japanese "Maritime Self-Defense Force" will be inferior only to the navies of three Western countries -- the United States, Britain, and France -- in terms of might and second only to the United States in terms of numbers of P-3C Orion long-range ASW aircraft.

Coming from Nakasone, who not so long ago was head of the Defense Agency and in the more distant past an officer in the imperialist fleet, the promise to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" designed to "contain the Soviet Union's military activity" was not probably meant as a threat. Not for nothing did the journal BUSINESS JAPAN describe this statement as "imprudent."

To say something to the point about this remark of Nakasone's, which the newspapers term "metaphorical," it may be mentioned that in the United States aircraft carriers are intended primarily for assault tasks. Incidentally, it is for this reason that until recently the biggest of them were known as "strike" carriers. To carry out the strikes each such aircraft carrier has 40-50 aircraft which carry nuclear weapons.

The following analogy involuntarily comes to mind here: To discharge the function of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" it is planned to deploy 48 U.S. F-16 aircraft which can carry nuclear weapons at Misawa base in the north of Honshu Island. The fact that they are intended for strikes against Soviet territory was openly stated in the Japanese parliament by representatives of the NDA. Two-thirds of the cost of the deployment of the aircraft ($275 million) will be borne by Japan.

It now becomes clearer why U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, briefing Congress on the Pentagon's military plans for the coming fiscal 1984, stated that Japan will from now on hold the same place in U.S. plans for war with the Soviet Union as that held by NATO countries. It is obvious that these plans have nothing to do with Japan's self-defense tasks.

Is it necessary to mention that "unsinkable" ships including aircraft carriers have not been invented yet? This is the reason why getting involved in the global adventures of the United States and turning the country into its nuclear hostage means embarking on a dangerous road. It is dangerous primarily for the Japanese people themselves, to whom militarism in the recent past brought countless tribulations and led the country into a national catastrophe.

U.S. SPURS 'MILITARIST PSYCHOSIS' IN SOUTH KOREA

LD061301 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 6 TASS -- By TASS correspondent V. Golovnin:

A state of emergency has in fact been clamped down on South Korea, whose rulers are undertaking dangerous steps on Washington's instructions, aimed at aggravating further the situation in the region. The Japanese press reports today that the Seoul dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, has ordered a still higher degree of combat readiness for his 600,000 strong army. Simultaneously, the U.S. military command cancelled all leaves for officers and men of the 40,000 strong American occupation corps.

Administrative buildings and all major facilities in Seoul and other cities are under heavy military protection. Road-blocks have been set up in many streets and before airports: A hunt for "terrorists" is in full swing. The authorities are dealing this way with remnants of the opposition under the cover of these emergency measures.

In continuing its campaign of dirty slander against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Seoul puppet clique has advanced fresh threats. People in Washington, the newspaper MAINICHI DAILY NEWS writes today, do not rule out that Chon Tu-hwan may order a military strike or commandos operation against the "north."

The militarist psychosis of the anti-people South Korean regime is being instigated by its chief patrons -- the United States and Japan -- who have declared their full support for the dictator's actions. It is conspicuous that the Reagan administration is using the dangerously nigh tension in the Korean peninsula for expediting the establishment of the militarist axis Washington-Tokyo-Seoul. Yun Song-min, South Korea's defence minister, bluntly spoke the other day about the urgent need for a stronger system of regional security. The establishment of the tripartite military alliance will be one of the chief objectives of the forthcoming trip by the U.S. President to Tokyo and Seoul, maintains the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI.

MONGOLIAN-USSR COOPERATION DISCUSSIONS CONCLUDE

Protocol Signed

PM062117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Cooperation Strengthens"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Nov -- The 26th session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has been held here.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Mongolian delegation by D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

The commission examined specific questions of further developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries, and increasing its effectiveness.

The session examined the progress of the fulfillment of the mutual commitments stemming from the long-term trade agreement for 1981-1985 and the commodity exchange protocol for 1983. It was stressed with satisfaction that, over the period that had elapsed, the parties' commitments had on the whole been overfulfilled.

The commission devoted special attention to agricultural cooperation and to questions of training national cadres for Mongolia's national economy. It was noted that the elaboration of a comprehensive program of long-term agricultural development and intensification of stockraising in Mongolia to tie in with the solution of social questions for the period up to the year 2000 is nearing conclusion. In it, great attention is devoted to clarifying as fully as possible and effectively utilizing natural and labor resources.

The commission discussed in detail the progress of fulfillment of the program for further developing and deepening Soviet-Mongolian cooperation for 1981-1985 in the sphere of foreign economic ties, transport, communications, and material and technical supply, and noted that on the whole they are being successfully implemented.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The Soviet delegation was received by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Nuriyev At Construction Ceremony

LD071423 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast; dispatch from Ulaanbaatar by correspondent O. Orlov]

[Text] Year by year these small villages consisting of yurts -- in which the working people of Mongolia have been living -- are giving way to new residential districts of Ulaanbaatar. Now there are going to be more house-warmings in the Mongolian capital. Soviet builders and specialists have completed construction of the country's major house-building combine and a document handing the enterprise over as a gift to the Mongolian people from the Soviet Government has now been signed. Present at the solemn ceremony were Comrade Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, and Comrade Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, and also a Soviet Government delegation, with Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at its head.

The eminent guests looked over the house-building combine, which has already started to turn out production. Its capacity is 140,000 square meters of residential living space per annum. Equipped with modern Soviet equipment, it will make it possible for Mongolia, under conditions of a high level of seismic activity, to build multi-storey buildings and to solve the country's acute housing problem more effectively. Those who spoke at the meeting marking the launch of the combine noted that cooperation between our countries is an example of internationalism and serves the interests of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Nuriyev Leaves for Home

PM051635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Nov -- The Soviet delegation led by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left here for home today. The delegation had taken part in the work of the 26th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, as well as in the celebrations to mark the completion of the construction and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the production capacities of the Erdenet industrial enterprise.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and other officials.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-MONGOLIAN TIES NOTED

PM071033 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Nov 83 p 3

[Gennadiy Krivosheyev "Commentator's Opinion": "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] November 5 is the 62d anniversary of the Soviet-Mongolian agreement on the establishment of friendly relations. For the first time in world history a new type of interstate relations was established -- relations of fraternal friendship, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Everything that the Mongolian people have achieved under the leadership of the MPRP in building a new society is indissolubly linked with the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, has said.

The 350 national economic installations built in Mongolia in the last decade with the USSR's technical and economic assistance are a visible embodiment of this friendship. More than 40 percent of the republic's gross industrial output is now produced at enterprises built with Soviet friends' help. Specialized farms and livestock units built with the USSR's assistance produce more than two-thirds of the milk and over 40 percent of the meat produced in Mongolia.

The volume of cooperation between our countries is growing steadily. In Mongolia's current -- Seventh -- 5-Year Plan it will double. Its main trend will be the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture.

The Mongolian-Soviet friendship month which is under way in Mongolia is vivid proof of the unbreakable friendship between our two peoples, at whose source were V.I. Lenin and Suhebaatar. It is a vivid and unforgettable festival of brotherhood between the USSR and Mongolian peoples and a demonstration of close cooperation in all spheres of political and economic life.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALIYEV VISIT TO SRV

Makes Speech at Rally

PM070935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 3 Nov -- A big rally to mark the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV was held here yesterday. The Soviet party and government delegation led by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Do Muoi, member of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and other officials were present at the rally.

Mai Chi Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, who delivered a speech, said that the USSR's multifaceted and effective assistance has been and remains the guarantee of the Vietnamese people's victories in building the foundations of socialism and defending the motherland. We express profound and sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the people of the fraternal Soviet Union for this assistance. At the same time we emphasize our vigorous and fervent support for the USSR's peace initiatives and Yu.V. Andropov's important statement, which deals a rebuff to the American Administration's militarist course.

G.A. Aliyev, who was warmly greeted by the rally participants, then spoke. Your city, he said, will preserve through the ages the name of a great son of Vietnam, an ardent revolutionary and internationalist, and a great friend of the Soviet people. He has rightly been awarded this great honor.

A broad path into the future stretches out before Vietnam. The CPV and its proved leadership headed by Comrade Le Duan consistently and firmly rely on the great teaching of Marx and Lenin, the behests of Ho Chi Minh, and the experience of world socialism. The Vietnamese Communist Party provides the people with a precise and clear program for social transformation, for building a socialist society, and for achieving a better life. And this program meets with a fervent response among all Vietnamese working people. When the people and the party are united there are no difficulties which cannot be overcome.

Vietnam is part of the powerful family of socialist peoples. The peoples of the socialist community are united by a common great aim. They live by the laws of socialist internationalism and the laws of close cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance. Their firm unity in struggle and in labor has more than once demonstrated its invincible force and has served and will continue to serve as an effective factor in our common progress.

Our party's congress and the Fifth CPV Congress reaffirmed our common determination to steadily develop Soviet-Vietnamese relations. We regard as a fact of fundamental character the statement by the Vietnamese Communists' Forum that even in the new stage of the Vietnamese revolution firm alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of the SRV's foreign policy and a decisive factor in Vietnam's new victories on the path toward socialism.

Our relations acquired a new quality with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV.

The genuinely fraternal ties between the CPSU and the CPV are the cementing force of our friendship and cooperation.

The regular contacts between the leaders of our parties have lasting significance within the whole complex of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. It is during these meetings that specific steps to further strengthen and develop Soviet-Vietnamese friendship are determined and a common line in questions of international policy is formulated.

Important new momentum was given to our cooperation during the meeting between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, held in Moscow on 29 July. After discussing a wide range of questions, our parties' leaders expressed satisfaction at the level of fraternal relations between the CPSU and the CPV and expressed principled thoughts on the main avenues of their further comprehensive development.

G.A. Aliyev went on to speak of how Communists and all Soviet people are working intensively to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. In the daily labor and everyday affairs of millions of Soviet people, he observed, one of the most important tasks in the Soviet Union's history is now being resolved -- the systematic and comprehensive improvement of the society of developed socialism.

The CPSU has adopted a course of placing the national economy on a footing of intensive development. This primarily means combining in practice the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. And that means large-scale work, a true revolution in production forces.

Noting that the world situation has been seriously complicated through the fault of imperialist reaction, G.A. Aliyev said that the repulsive class nature of imperialism emerges particularly nakedly in the actions of the U.S. ruling elite. The chief imperialist power is again raising the black banner of aggression, expansionism, and the desire for world domination.

The Reagan administration calls the Soviet Union the "focus of evil" and is trying to organize a new "crusade" against our country and against the entire socialist community. The arms race threatens to assume unprecedented dimensions. U.S. imperialism is hoping to weaken and undermine the socialist system by every means -- by economic sanctions, psychological warfare, and actions by the secret services.

We are well aware that imperialism is incapable of achieving this aim. The socialist community's might is invincible, and no matter what perfidious plans the imperialists hatch, they are not destined to be realized. But we must take full account of the danger of the aggressive course pursued by unbridled U.S. reaction.

The U.S. ruling circles have poorly learned the lessons of the defeat in Vietnam. They have again switched to broad interference in sovereign states' internal affairs and are again flouting international law, not stopping even at direct armed aggression. American soldiers are fighting against the Lebanese people on the side of the Israeli military. Barbarous attacks are being organized against Nicaragua. The U.S. Armed Forces have carried out a bandit invasion of Grenada which has provoked a storm of anger and indignation throughout the world. Even America's NATO allies have condemned this U.S. intervention.

In the name of achieving its self-seeking aims the United States is fueling international tension among the Southeast Asian countries and amking fierce attacks on Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, the three fraternal Indochinese states.

Imperialist and hegemonist circles are intimidating the ASEAN members by means of the "Vietnamese danger," are urging them to create a military-political grouping, and are pursuing the line of provoking military confrontation in Southeast Asia.

The forces of imperialism and hegemonism constantly infringe on Vietnam's sovereignty and security, are trying to bleed it dry and to isolate it on the political and economic plane, and are waging sophisticated "psychological warfare" against it.

U.S. imperialism's efforts aimed at creating a military-political block between the United States, Japan, and South Korea are fraught with grave danger. The trip planned by Reagan to those two countries pursues that very aim.

The imperialist course of fueling international tension and kindling war hysteria is countered by the socialist countries with a policy of peace, detente, and the struggle against the arms race. In the international arena the Soviet Union consistently pursues the line of the 26th CPSU Congress, which adopted the peace program for the eighties. There is now no task more important for Soviet foriegn policy than defending peace and the people's security.

We are stepping up our peace offensive. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's recent statement, which clearly demonstrated the Soviet Union's unshakable love of peace and principled determination to firmly guard our interests and those of our friends and allies, rang out with tremendous force.

New evidence of the Soviet state's good will to do its utmost to resolve the important problem of the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe was provided by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions, published on 27 October. The Soviet proposals provide every opportunity for a mutually acceptable accord with the United States that does not infringe the interests of anyone -- either the USSR and its allies, the United States, or the West European states. The ball is in the U.S. court.

But on one should be under any illusions: If, nevertheless, the new U.S. nuclear missiles do appear in Western Europe, we will take all the necessary steps to prevent a change in the military-strategic balance to the detriment of the socialist community's security.

The international solidarity of the fraternal socialist states is shown with renewed force in the complex international situation. The socialist peoples' unity is the main guarantee that imperialist reaction's plans will suffer another inglorious defeat.

We believe that the intrigues of imperialist and hegemonist forces against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea will fail equally ingloriously. The Indochinese peoples have proved their ability to counter both direct armed aggression and external politica, economic, and ideological pressure. The revolutionary cause of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea is progressing confidently, and no one can reverse it.

The policy of confrontation and the fueling of tension pursued by imperialism and international reaction is being opposed by the Indochinese countries' moves aimed at creating an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia. This was shown once again by the conference of the supreme leaders of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK in Vientiane last February. Their course enjoys full support among all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, primarily the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The broad people's masses throughout the world value and understand the goals of socialist foreign policy, the speaker said in conclusion. People can see that the socialist community countries are defending the interests of every people and of all mankind because nowadays the elimination of the threat of world thermonuclear war means the preservation of life on earth itself.

On the delegation's behalf, G.A. Aliyev presented Ho Chi Minh City with a souvenir gift -- a bas-relief of V.I. Lenin.

The rally was a vivid manifestation of the indestructible friendship that is strengthening every day between the CPSU and the CPV, the USSR and the SRV, and the two countries' peoples.

Yesterday the Soviet delegation adquainted itself with economic and cultural building in South Vietnam. It visited the Bien Hoa Industrial Zone in Dong Nai Province. The leaders of the CPV Provincial Committee and the People's Committee described to the guests the prospects for the region's socioeconomic development.

The delegation members visited production shops at the decorative ceramics plant and the rolled metal plant in Bien Hoa and the (Vyettkhang) textile combine and the (Bashon) shipyards in Ho Chi Minh City.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary N.I. Ryzhkov visited the construction site of the (Chian) hydroelectric power station -- an important Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation project.

The delegation's meetings with workers and engineers were held under the sign of the friendship and cohesion of the peoples of the Soviet Union and socialist Vietnam.

Meets Vung Tau Oil Workers

PM080943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS special correspondent report: "Visiting the Oil Workers"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 3 Nov -- Today the Soviet party and government delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Vung Tau City on the shores of the Eastern Sea, where intensive preparations are under way with the USSR's assistance to prospect for and extract oil and gas on the continental shelf of South Vietnam. In accordance with a Soviet-Vietnamese agreement, a joint enterprise -- Vietsovpetro -- has been created to implement a program to transform the region into a major base of socialist Vietnam's oil and gas industry.

The visitors from the Soviet Union familiarized themselves with the progress of the preparations for opening up the maritime oil and gas deposits. Speaking at a meeting with Soviet and Vietnamese oil workers, the delegation head noted the labor achievements of the international collective and wished it new successes in the formation and development of the new sector of the Vietnamese economy -- the oil and gas industry.

Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, stressed the fruitful development of cooperation between the two countries in various sectors and expressed gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people for their comprehensive and effective assistance in building the material and technical base of socialism in Vietnam.

There was a conversation at the Vung Tau People's Committee between delegation members and leaders of the city's party and public organizations. The Vietnamese comrades described the prospects for the developments of the special Vun Tau-Con Dao area.

The Soviet delegation met with specialists from the USSR who are lending international assistance to the SRV in opening up the oil and gas deposits. The delegation head congratulated the Soviet specialists on the 5th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the 66th anniversary of Great October.

The CPV Committee and the People's Committee of the Special Vung Tau-Con Dao Region organized a reception in honor of the USSR party and government delegation. On behalf of the delegation, G.A. Aliyev presented the region's party and people's committees with a commemorative gift -- a bas-relief of the leader of the world proletariat, V.I. Lenin.

In the evening the delegation returned to Ho Chi Minh City.

USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP TREATY LAUDED ON ANNIVERSARY

PM062030 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Yu. Lugovskiy article: "The Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty Is 5-Years Old; Reliable Foundation of Friendship"]

[Text] On 3 November it is the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. In its importance this document is of historic significance for relations between our countries. It reflects their political unity and commonality of ideologies, and is imbued with the optimism of our world outlook and the confidence in the future that is peculiar to the builders of socialism.

Our cooperation has been through a test of its solidity, and was proved in the defense of the common interests of world socialism, an outpost of which in Southeast Asia is the SRV. The Soviet people have always been and will always be in solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people. Nobody can break our unity.

The treaty gave a new boost to the development of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, which is today acquiring scope and dynamism, is allowing both countries' national economic plans to be coordinated, and is ensuring the specialization and cooperation of their economic ties.

Throughout the land of Vietnam, which still bears the wounds of the recent war, scenes of peaceful labor can be seen. The 56-million-strong Vietnamese people are working selflessly in restoring and developing their motherland's economy. And their labor is producing striking results. These testify to the great potential of the new society created under the tried and tested leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. The Fifth CPV Congress, held in March 1982, defined new landmarks in socialist building.

The position of the socialist sector of the economy gains strength year by year. This sector plays a leading role in the country's development. Today this sector produces more than 60 percent of the GNP. Some 1,700 km of railroad and 3,800 km of highway have been restored or built from scratch.

Thousands of Soviet specialists are working on Vietnam's building sites, with the USSR's technical assistance 200 projects have been built and around 100 others are being built on Vietnamese soil. Among them the Hao Binh hydroelectric scheme, the biggest in Southeast Asia, on the Da (Black) River. Its high dam will make it possible to protect more than 1 million hectares of arable land from flooding, and the capacity of the hydroelectric station will be 2 million kw. A plan for exploiting deposits of oil and gas on the continental shelf in the Bung Tau region is being implemented. A drilling rig will be set up roughly 120 km from the shore.

Soviet academic institutions have trained over 60,000 Vietnamese specialists, including 15,000 with higher education. A new form of our cooperation is the training of skilled workers for Vietnam at Soviet plants and building sites. Around 18,000 emissaries from Vietnam are working in our enterprises. They acquire special work skills and then return home.

Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the international arena is also developing fruitfully. It is taking on special significance now that the Reagan administration is carrying out a "crusade" against socialism. Moreover the United States is gambling on pitting the ASEAN countries against the socialist states of Indochina by spreading absurd fabrications about the "Vietnamese threat" and provocatively fanning the "Kampuchean question."

It is perfectly obvious that these insinuations are equally hostile both to the socialist states of Indochina and to the ASEAN members. The peoples of Asia do not need confrontation. They want to live in peace. The road toward this is indicated by the positive initiatives put forward by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. They derive from a desire to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. The SRV also advocates imparting a more normal nature to relations with China, without this being, naturally, to the detriment of third countries.

The Soviet Union wholly supports all these constructive efforts. For its part the Vietnamese leadership assesses as extremely important and topical the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear war. It welcomed the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, considering it to be a document of enormous political significance.

The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is a reliable and firm foundation of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. In marking the fifth anniversary of this historic document Soviet people send fraternal greetings to their Vietnamese friends and wholeheartedly wish them new successes in the struggle for peace and socialism.

'DANGEROUS POLICY' SEEN IN FRG WHITE PAPER

PM071342 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Nikanorov article: "Attachment to Militarism: The FRG Government's 'White Book' Is an Arms Race Scenario"]

[Text] Speaking in the Bundestag recently on questions of NATO military strategy, West German Defense Minister M. Woerner confirmed once again that the FRG Government fully supports the Reagan administration's policy. The head of the military department was fighting for the North Atlantic Bloc's so-called "two-track" decision, which envisages turning West German territory into a U.S. and NATO nuclear missile bridgehead. Woerner defended the U.S.-NATO strategy of permitting a first nuclear strike. He utterly rejected the very idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe and simultaneously crudely distorted the essence of the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community states.

The policy being pursued by the Christian-Liberal coalition is conditioned by the further rapprochement that has recently taken place between certain circles of the FRG Government and German imperialism on the one hand and the U.S. Administration and U.S. imperialist forces on the other. The West German ruling circles have, to all appearances, agreed to play the unattractive role of an adjunct to the Reagan administration, and are obligingly showing readiness to risk the security of the people of their own country for the sake of the hegemonist goals of U.S. policy. This cannot but arouse disquiet among the peoples, who have not forgotten the tragic consequences of World War II. W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] had every justification for declaring with profound concern "The slogan that war must never again proceed from German soil risks being turned into an empty phrase."

But official Bonn shows no such disquiet. This is also eloquently attested by the FRG Government's so-called "White Book" for 1983. This government document, which has been passed for examination to the legislative organs, is devoted to questions of official FRG policy in the sphere of security and also contains "assessments" of the level of NATO and Warsaw Pact arms. In an attempt to prove the unprovable the White Book's authors crudely distort the facts about the real correlation of forces between East and West and adduce clearly falsified data about some "Eastern military superiority." The main theme running through this FRG Government document is the thought of the West's imaginary "arms lag." And on this precarious "basis" the conclusion is drawn that there is a "need to restore balance by upgrading NATO armaments with the new U.S. nuclear missiles."

It is appropriate at this point to recall the fate of a similar document that was prepared by the previous FRG Government last year but failed to surface after the coming to power of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party coalition. The fact is that the data it contained actually attested to the existence of approximate equality between Warsaw Pact and NATO forces. And now a new and "corrected" version is being offered for public attention.

The authors of White Book 83 tried to achieve model fulfillment of the task set them. Adducing no facts, since such facts do not exist, they claim, for instance, that the Soviet Union is allegedly "threatening the free West's vital interests throughout the world and to an ever increasing extent." By reference to this "threat" they try to justify the unprecendented arms buildup in the West. The White Book also claims that NATO is allegedly incapable of "countering the Soviet medium-range potential with anything similar." The nuclear means at the disposal of the United States and NATO in Europe and the waters surrounding it and also the 162 British and French missiles have quite simply been "forgotten" by the authors of this document.

The White Book stresses in every way the FRG's adherence to the aggressive NATO pact. In past decades the country has turned into this imperialist military-political bloc's fundamental European bastion. The Bundeswehr with its 36 ground forces brigades and 6 rear defense forces brigades comprises 50 percent of NATO's ground forces in central Europe, 50 percent of ground-based air defense forces, 30 percent of all military aircraft, and one-third of all available naval units in West Europe, including 70 percent of NATO's naval and 100 percent of its naval aviation in the Baltic.

All the Bundeswehr units assigned to NATO, the White Book notes, correspond to the bloc's high criteria and highest demands. The most modern weapons systems -- the Leopard 2 tank, the Tornado aircraft, Breman class (F-122) frigates, and so forth -- are being added to the arsenal.

The White Book's authors try to convince the public that these modern means of warfare are intended exclusively for defense. This, however, is nothing other than an attempt to say black is white. For even the FRG's bourgeois press calls the Leopard 2 tank, for instance, a "purely offensive weapon." Let us note that 1,800 of these tanks, which are intended to rearm 15 of the ground forces' 17 tanks brigades, have been ordered for the Bundeswehr. (The remaining two brigades will be armed with an improved version of the Leopard 1 tank.) One can hardly term the multirole Tornado aircraft a defensive weapon. For this plane is nuclear-capable and can be used as a bomber, ground attack aircraft, fighter, and reconnaissance aircraft.

There is no lack of money for building up the combat might of the West German Army on the Rhine. The federal government, the White Book says, will continue to provide the Bundeswehr with the necessary support and allot it all necessary resources. That this is so is proved by the federal draft budget for 1984, which provides for military spending to the tune of nearly DM59 billion. And if one takes into account the expenditure on other ministers' and departments' items the sum will exceed DM70 billion.

The FRG Government's White Book stresses that "West Europe's security cannot be guaranteed without military defense from the United States." An attempt is thereby made to justify the presence on West German territory of 392,000 soldiers from NATO armies (primarily the American Army) and impressive reserves of arms and ammunition, nuclear and chemical included. THE WASHINGTON POST attests that more U.S. tactical nuclear weapons are deployed on FRG territory than in any other NATO country in Europe.

In spite of such a high concentration of deadly weapons on the FRG's densely populated territory, the West German Government stresses in the White Book Bonn's readiness to deploy the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. An attempt is made here to hide the true extent of nuclear "arms upgrading" from the public. Thus, for instance, reference is constantly made to 108 Pershing missiles earmarked for deployment in the FRG. But it is more accurate to talk about 108 launchers for these missiles. Here is what retired Bundeswehr General G. Bastian, Bundestag deputy for the "Greens" party, writes in this regard: "...The Pershing II launchers are not cheap wooden mountings that have served their purpose after being used once. We are talking about technically complex and expensive equipment that is not dumped after the launch of a single missile but can be recharged. We must therefore proceed from the fact that the number of missiles envisaged for the Federal Republic considerably exceeds the number of launchers. This is confirmed yet again by the fact that almost 400 missiles of this type have been put into production in the United States."

The Kohl-Genscher government's White Book has been sharply denounced by the FRG's sober-minded politicians and peace-loving public. The SPD described this document as "a scenario for pushing ahead with the arms race" which lacks any such term as "a policy for relaxing tension."

The White Book's propositions, the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU newspaper noted, have met with sharp criticism from the SPD and "Green" party parliamentary opposition. And no wonder. The White Book is an obvious attempt by the West German Government to return to the "position of strength" and "cold war" policy that the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc pursued in the fifties and sixties.

Thus the FRG Government's White Book is yet further evidence of this government's attachment to NATO's militarist line as a whole. This is a dangerous policy running counter to the interests of the European peoples.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER 'DECEIVING' PEACE MOVEMENT

LD061659 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 6 Nov 83

["Laying the Blame at Somebody Else's Door or Why the Dutch Foreign Minister Takes Such Liberties With Facts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Mr van den Broek who spoke over Dutch radio on November 5 on the subject of medium-range missiles is an official person. He is the minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands. This is why one will have to avoid sharp words and limit oneself only to the statement of the fact that the minister allowed himself to misrepresent for the Dutch public the facts and the state of affairs in today's major matters which worry the Europeans most of all.

Thus, for example, the Dutch foreign minister asserted that in recent years the USSR has been allegedly deploying SS-20 missiles in its European territory at an accelerated pace. Van den Broek stated that by the beginning of the talks in Geneva the Soviet Union had 420 warheads there whereas now it has 750 such warheads.

If one hears Mr van den Broek, one would think that the USSR, while participating in the talks with the USA, is building up nuclear systems so that it would be easier for it to conduct these negotiations from the position of strength, so to speak. This is exactly how, and only in this way, can one understand the digital calculations of the Dutch minister. But it is a matter of common knowledge that it is precisely the USA that adheres to such practice which undoubtedly does a tremendous damage to the talks, and not the USSR, which the minister of Holland, a NATO member country, cannot fail to know, of course.

As far as the USSR is concerned, there were a good deal of moves on its part, including unilateral ones, with a view to creating as favorable as possible an atmosphere for achieving success at the talks. One and a half years ago our country introduced a moratorium on deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in its European part. And this moratorium is observed undeviatingly. Not a single missile has been deployed in the area additionally. Additional deployment of missiles beyond the Urals -- in those areas from which they could reach West European countries -- was discontinued as well. One would like it to become known to all the listeners to Mr van den Broek that over the period during which the negotiations have been under way, the Soviet Union has phased out several tens of medium-range missiles in Europe. Both the U.S. Government and the governments of other NATO countries, Holland, in particular, know well the true state of affairs, of course. They, however, conceal the truth from their peoples, and deceive them. The Dutch foreign minister's broadcast is only an added proof of that.

What is the purpose of doing that? This will become more clear if we turn to another aspect of the same broadcast by the Dutch foreign minister. He stated that the Soviet Union would also continue the talks in Geneva after deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries.

And this assertion, too (putting it mildly), does not correspond to facts. The Soviet Union repeatedly and in utter clarity has stated already that the appearance of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would make impossible a continuation of the ongoing Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Moreover, the USSR will not sit idle. Reply measures are essential and they will be taken inevitably. We have already made one step in this direction by agreement with the fraternal countries. Preparatory work is being started to deploy missile complexes of operational-tactical designation in the territories of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. Other steps will be taken as well. We are taking them in order to ensure our security and the security of our allies and friends.

And, finally, it remains to say why the official representative of Holland needed taking such liberties with facts. It is clear that such a broadcast is another attempt at deceiving the peace movement which in Holland has assumed a truly countrywide character.

SWEDEN'S PALME CITED ON EUROMISSILES OPPOSITION

LD061937 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Madrid November 6 TASS -- Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden has come out against deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe and for the earliest attainment of concrete results at the current Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. In an interview with the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, he also stated the need for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe's north and in the central part of the European Continent.

'NUCLEAR FORCES' FOCUS OF FRENCH DEFENSE BUDGET

LD041203 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Paris November 4 TASS -- The National Assembly of France has endorsed in first reading a draft budget of the Ministry of National Defence for 1984, The draft budget envisages a 6.6 per cent increase in military expenditures as compared with the current year and will amount to 142,100 million francs counting out the payment of salaries to servicemen and pensions. Main attention, as is clear from the draft budget, will be given to the development of nuclear forces. Spending on their modernisation will grow by one third next year. In line with the French legislation, the draft military budget is now to be endorsed by the upper house of Parliament -- the Senate.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS IN TURKEY REPORTED

LD080044 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Ankara November 7 TASS -- At the general elections, held in Turkey yesterday, the greatest number of votes were cast for the Motherland Party which is headed by former Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. According to preliminary data, the party got 195 seats in the 400-seat one-chamber parliament of the country. As is reported by the AP news agency, it is followed by two other parties -- the Populist Party, which collected more than 30 percent of the votes, and the Nationalist Democracy Party, which collected about 23 percent of the votes.

The previous parliament (the Grand National Assembly of Turkey) was dissolved after the military came to power in September 1980.

CONTROVERSY FORESEEN AT THATCHER-PAPANDREOU TALKS

LD041611 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] London November 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports:

Talks began here today between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, who has arrived in London, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. As is admitted by London observers, the meeting is taking place in a strained atmosphere, considering deep differences which divide the two countries and, first of all, over foreign-policy matters. Pointing out that Anglo-Greek relations are in need of improvement very much, THE GUARDIAN writes that political differences between the two countries have been brought about mainly by the fact that, in the opinion of the Papandreou government, the Thatcher cabinet unreservedly holds a pro-American position. In this connection the London press quotes a speech made by the prime minister of Greece in Parliament on Thursday, during which he emphasized his country's adherence to an independence foreign-policy course and stated an intention to close down four U.S. military bases on Greek soil as well as to remove U.S. nuclear weapons.

Economic factors have also become involved in the tangle of differences between the two countries. According to the self-same GUARDIAN, from Athens Britain is seen as a bastion of "Reaganomics," only on a smaller scale.

Judging by everything, contradictions at the London talks will go beyond the framework of bilateral relations, for Papandreou now holds the post of the president of the Council of the European Communities. This circumstance, as observers consider, adds particular poignancy to the current meeting, taking into consideration the difference in the Common-Market partners' positions on many aspects of financial and trade policy.

DANISH PARLIAMENT ACTION MIRRORS 'PEACE MOVEMENT'

LD050430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] All news agencies in the West felt they had to report the decision taken by the Volketing, the Danish parliament, by a majority of votes last Thursday. Our commentator Boris Andrianov is here to talk about this decision.

The resolution adopted by the Danish parliament makes it incumbent upon the government of that country to take a stance for ending the arms race. This fact is remarkable in itself, but even more so since Denmark is a NATO member and power is in the hands of a bourgeois government of a center right persuasion. I should note that the Volketing decision calls upon the government to take positive action in order to carry out the resolution adopted in May of this year. In it, the Danish parliamentarians called first of all for a postponement of the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries at the end of this year; second, for a continuation of the Geneva talks until concrete results are achieved; third, for the necessity of including the British and French nuclear weapons in the Geneva talks.

The decision taken by the Danish Parliament nearly 6 months ago stresses that it is inadmissible to engage in any preparations for deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles while the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe are in progress, regardless of when they finish.

Half a year ago, when the Danish Parliament was debating this resolution a serious confrontation took place: Cabinet members tried to prove that as it were, the proposal was inspired by Moscow. However, in reality, an enormous influence on the outcome of the debate in parliament was surely exercised by the growing peace movement in the country, by the demonstrations and rallies against missile deployment. Eighty percent of the Danish people are actively opposed to the dangerous NATO and Pentagon designs concerning Western Europe. The example of Danish public opinion shows that the peoples of Western European countries do not wish to be considered by transatlantic strategy-makers as mere pawns on the chessboard of world politics.

The participants in the antimissile movement realize ever more clearly that Washington's evil designs to deploy its new medium-range nuclear weapons on the continent of Europe conceal the adventurist intention to limit a nuclear war against the Soviet Union within Europe, making a sacrifice of its Western allies in order to save the territory of the United States from the counterstrike. The understanding of this, the realization where in fact the threat to international peace comes from is much aides by the numerous initiatives in favor of peace and disarmament set forth consistently and honestly by the Soviet Union.

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID TO MEET WITH MITTERRAND

LD071239 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Paris November 7 TASS -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid today arrived in France on an official visit to talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and other officials to discuss international problems, in particular the situation in the Middle East, as well as bilateral cooperation.

SWEDISH OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 24 OCT

LD251420 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Swedish Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Carl Johan Aaberg arrived in Moscow yesterday evening for a 2-day visit. Aaberg will meet, among others, the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister and representatives of economic organizations. The discussions are expected to deal chiefly with economic matters, above all trade between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

SOVIET-FINNISH DOCUMENTS ON RELATIONS PUBLISHED

LD030344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] -- A Soviet-Finnish collection of documents, "Soviet-Finnish Relations 1948-1983: The 1984 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Action," has been published. It was prepared jointly by the two countries and published simultaneously in Russian and Finnish. The collection deals with political, economic, scientific and cultural relations between the USSR and Finland, which are an example of the implementation of principle of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems. The book acquaints the broad public of both countries with the development of friendly and goodneighborly cooperation based on mutual trust. The collection was published by the Politicheskaya Literatura publishers.

CPSU'S RASHIDOV RECEIVES FINNISH DELEGATION

FM041513 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 27 October Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, received a Finnish Center Party delegation headed by the party's General Secretary Seppo Kaariainen, which is visiting Uzbekistan.

In the friendly talk which took place the guests were told of the flourishing of Socialist Uzbekistan's economy and culture within the fraternal family of Soviet Republics, of the successes of the republic's working people in implementing the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions, and of their selfless struggle to fulfill their high pledge -- to give the motherland 6 million tons of "white gold" this year. It was stressed that Uzbekistan's working people, like all Soviet people and all progressive mankind, have a sincere commitment to lasting peace and are fully determined to thwart the criminal plans of imperialism, which pursues a line of further stepping up the nuclear arms race, and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state. The guests' attention was drawn to the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also his answers to PRAVDA's questions -- documents of great importance and relevance for all mankind which demonstrate the determination of the land of the Soviets to struggle to preserve the world from slipping into a nuclear war and to achieve a decisive turn toward improving the international situation.

Sh.R. Rashidov noted that Uzbekistan's working people, like all the Soviet people, have friendly feelings for the USSR's northern neighbor, Finland, which invariably advocates the lessening of international tension and sets an example of good-neighborly relations between countries with different social systems.

S. Kaariainen expressed cordial thanks for the warm reception accorded to the delegation in Uzbekistan and wished the Uzbek people new successes in developing all spheres of the national economy and culture.

Taking part in the talk were Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Secretaries I.G. Anisimkin and A.U. Salimov.

CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV AT FINNISH TREATY SESSION

LD041357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov (TASS) -- A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. It examined the protocol between the USSR and the Republic of Finland on extending the period of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 6 April 1948, which was signed in Moscow on 6 June this year and presented by the USSR Council of Ministers to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for ratification. As is known, the Finnish Parliament approved this protocol unanimously.

Taking part in the work of the session were: Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Mihail Zimyanin and Konstantin Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, delivered a report at the session on behalf of the Soviet Government.

The protocol mentioned, he said, was signed in Moscow as a result of talks between Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland. The protocol envisages the extension of the 1948 Treaty, in unchanged form, for another 20 year period, that is, until 2003.

Concluding the discussion of the document, Boris Ponomarev recalled the words of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, about the fact that "for already 35 years this treaty has been serving well the development of good-neighborly relations between our countries, and has been fundamentally promoting peace in the north of Europe and on the European Continent as a whole.

"The development of postwar relations between the USSR and Finland," Boris Ponomarev noted, "is vivid testimony to the vitality and invincibility [neoborimost] of the Leninist foreign policy of our party and the Soviet State. From a period of long mutual distrust and estrangement our countries have succeeded in moving toward stable, good-neighborly relations based on friendship, mutual respect and common trust.

"This required great efforts from the state leaders and peoples of the two countries. The treaty now being extended also became a secure basis in international law for these relations. By extending this treaty, both sides have confirmed their firm intention to safeguard it and to develop on its firm basis Soviet-Finnish relations.

"In signing the protocol to extend the effective term of the 1948 treaty, the Soviet Union and Finland have again noted the great significance of the postwar foreign policy course of Finland, which in that country is called the 'Paasikivi-Kekkonen line.' In this connection M. Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, has emphasized that Finland will purposefully and invariably follow that line centered, according to the president's definition, on maintaining and comprehensively developing friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

"It has also been stressed on more than one occasion from the Soviet side that such a foreign policy course by Finland is rated highly in the USSR, and that the development and strengthening of good-neighborly relations with Finland on the basis of the 1948 treaty will continue to occupy a special place in the policy of our state," Boris Ponomarev said.

"It is typical," he continued, "that for the third time already the 1948 treaty is being extended without any changes, which shows the vital force and topicality of all its provisions and principles. This treaty has been and remains a firm basis for the development of fruitful links and multifarious political, commercial, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries over a period extending into the next century.

"The treaty acquires special significance today, in conditions of a sharp aggravation of international tension, caused by the actions of imperialist circles of the United States and its NATO allies, since it plays an important part in ensuring the security of Finland and the northwest borders of the Soviet Union, and in maintaining stability in the north of Europe."

"Extending by another 20 years the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Finnish Republic," Boris Ponomarev stressed, "will no doubt become one more practical step in the realization of the line of our party and state toward strengthening universal peace and international security, toward mutual advantageous cooperation with all states, irrespective of their size and social system, that are showing an interest in and readiness for such cooperation. This treaty fully meets the interests of the peoples of both countries and the aims and principles of the UN Charter and is not directed against any third countries. The decision to extend again its term has met with the approval of the public of both states and of all those who are interested in strengthening peace and friendship between peoples."

At the meeting the decision to approve the submitted protocol and to recommend its ratification to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was unanimously adopted.

USSR, FINLAND DISCUSS GAS PIPELINE EXTENSION

LD042201 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- Specialists from the two countries are now discussing prospects for increasing Soviet natural gas deliveries to Finland. Under study, among other things, is the question of extending in Finnish territory the gas pipeline bringing Soviet gas. The line's extension, which will ensure a broader utilization of Soviet natural gas in Finland's economy, may in the future become an important project for bilateral cooperation.

A special working group has been set up within the framework of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation to coordinate work in this field.

Deliveries of Soviet natural gas fully meet Finland's need for this energy carrier. The deliveries are carried out under agreements between the traditional trading partners -- the Soviet "Soyuzgazexport" foreign trade association and the Finnish company "Neste". The first contract signed in early 1972 provided for annual shipments of 1.4 billion cubic metres of gas. In the future, exports of Soviet natural gas to the Finnish market may grow up to 3 billion cubic metres a year.

JOSPIN, MAUROY PS CONGRESS SPEECHES CITED

PM041112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent I. Shchedrov and TASS correspondent O. Karasev: "French Socialist Party Congress Ended"]

[Text] Bourg-en-Bresse, Oct 30 -- A French Socialist Party (PS) congress has ended its work here. Some delegates, while noting the definite successes achieved in the last 30 months, at the same time voiced criticism and expressed concern at the weakening of mass support for the party and government recently.

Touching on the internal situation in the country, PS First Secretary L. Jospin noted in particular that despite the negative consequences of the world economic crisis and sabotage and pressure from right-wing forces, the left-wing majority government has managed to achieve a number of positive results in the socioeconomic sphere and in democratizing and decentralizing the state apparatus. At the same time he admitted that the course adopted in spring this year to pursue an "austerity economy" policy is causing dissatisfaction among the public. Some of the voters who voted for the left in 1981, the speaker said, have rejected us.

Going on to foreign policy problems, L. Jospin criticized the White House's economic pressure and the artificial overvaluation of the dollar. He condemned the U.S. intervention in Grenada and also the policy being pursued by Washington in Latin America and southern Africa. At the same time he tried to justify France's interventionist actions in Chad and its actions in Lebanon.

French Premier P. Mauroy delivered a long speech at the congress in which he devoted special attention to foreign policy problems. After noting the sharply increased tension in the world, he advocated the continuation of East-West dialogue in this sphere. The speaker noted that the chief problem is Washington's plan to deploy U.S. Pershing-II missiles on the territory of France's NATO allies. Without putting forward any constructive proposals, the French premier -- referring to the alleged violation of the balance of nuclear missile arsenals in Europe in the Soviet Union's favor -- essentially showed solidarity with the U.S. Administration on this score. At the same time, he did not consider it necessary to even broach the question of the existence of French and British nuclear weapons.

The congress adopted a political resolution prepared on the basis of a draft by the majority centrist grouping, with amendments submitted particularly by the authors of a draft resolution from the party's left wing. This document expresses support for the government's "austerity economy" course, which is effectively preventing the implementation of socioeconomic transformations and the adoption of effective measures against mass unemployment. The resolution expresses full support for the government's negative attitude to the inclusion of French nuclear missiles forces in the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and also support for its stance in favor of implementing the U.S. plans for the nuclear "arms upgrading" of NATO countries. At the same time the resolution points out the existence of differences with the United States, in particular on the question of its "adventurist policy in Central America and the Caribbean Basin, demonstrated by the armed invasion of Grenada."

FRG ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

PM041147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Hansjoerg Kastl, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary presented his credentials 1 November in the Kremlin to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Following the presentation of the credentials and the exchange of speeches, V.V. Kuznetsov and H. Kastl had a talk attended by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

U.S. CONTINUES 'DIVIDE, RULE' TACTICS IN LEBANON

PM080824 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "The Near East: The First Stage Has Ended"]

[Text] Geneva -- The participants in the conference on national reconciliation in Lebanon have decided to break off their work and resume the conference in Geneva on 14 November.

As the official communique stresses, this decision is explained by the desire to formulate practical measures within the plan for ending the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. On the conference's instructions, President A. al-Jumayyil will visit the Arab countries and the United States and report on the conference's work.

The results of the 5-day Geneva forum confirm that the priority for Lebanon is the problem of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops, without which the restoration of normal life and the functioning of Lebanon as a united, free, and independent state are impossible.

The conference demanded in particular the ending of the imperialist interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, which is one condition for ending the internecine struggle in the country. However, the facts show that the United States has no intention of renouncing its previous "divide and rule" tactics. By sending U.S. State Department special representative R. Fairbanks to Geneva, the Reagan administration has once more demonstrated its desire to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs. By beginning behind-the-scenes activity and holding private meetings with participants in the Lebanese dialogue in Geneva, R. Fairbanks has conducted a line of splitting the conference.

The United States is not interested in resolving Lebanon's problems, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE comments on the Reagan administration's intrigues concerning the conference. Nor is Tel Aviv lagging behind Washington -- it has sent a "special team" of high-ranking Israeli Foreign Ministry officials to Geneva. The active coordination of operations between the two partners graphically illustrates the fact that the United States is placing the Israeli extremists in the forefront of the implementation of actions to undermine the efforts aimed at a Near East settlement.

At the second stage of the conference its participants have set the task of agreeing on a cease-fire in Lebanon and discussing questions of creating a representative government on a broad political basis capable of effectively running the country. With these aims in mind, a special committee has been set up as the conference's working organ during the recess which will study and prepare specific proposals on the whole range of problems of an internal settlement in Lebanon.

U.S. MILITARY LEADERS CITED ON MIDEAST POLICY

Vessey's 'Impudent Warning'

LD071347 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 7 TASS -- The U.S., which is expanding armed intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon, intensifies at the same time a provocative campaign of threats directed at that country. Speaking over the TV, General John Vessey, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S., served notice that he did not exclude a possibility of a massive blow delivered at Lebanon.

The impudent warning of Vessey came at the very time when another two aircraft carriers, "Independence" and "John F. Kennedy", with support vessels set sail for the Lebanese shores. They are to be added to the unusually big U.S. naval squadron concentrated off the coast of Lebanon.

Addams on 'Intervention'

LD071611 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait November 7 TASS -- The United States is making plans for a direct military intervention in the Persian Gulf zone. This follows from an interview of Admiral Addams, commander of the U.S. naval forces in the Middle East, to the newspaper ARAB TIMES. The admiral said that the United States was prepared any moment to react quickly and resolutely to any changes of the situation in the Persian Gulf. Trying to justify the aggressive plans hatched by Washington, the admiral said that, in his opinion, the countries of the Persian Gulf were ready to consent to foreign intervention with the aim of defending that region.

ARAB PAPER HITS REAGAN FOR 'COWBOY-STYLE POLICY'

LD071627 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo November 7 TASS -- ROSE AL-YUSUF, an influential Arab weekly, published an article criticising the foreign policy of President Reagan. The article entitled "Cowboy-Style Policy" says in part that the world is watching with wrath and alarm the show which causes nothing but sorrow and grief. In a clear reference to Reagan's career as an actor ROSE AL-YUSUF stresses that the main character of the show seems to have been so carried away that he departed from the original text and does not know what to do next.

Noting that President Reagan acts in keeping with the spirit of his old Westerns in which characters begin to shoot at slightest pretext and sometimes without any pretext at all, ROSE AL-YUSUF notes that the present-day world does not really need this kind of adventurist character who demonstrates his strength by keeping a finger on the trigger of a revolver.

It seems that the U.S. President, ROSE AL-YUSUF notes, is eager to become the main character of a world drama. Within hours after the Beirut explosion, which in itself was a result of blunders in U.S. policy and the continuing occupation in Lebanon, the President shocked the entire world with his operation to invade Grenada. The provincial actor undermined the image of the United States and the part it should play as a great power in the interests of maintaining peace and ensuring respect for the independence of nations.

However, the most tragic thing about it, ROSE AL-YUSUF writes, is that all this is happening in real life, not on the screen or stage.

The time factor is working against Reagan. Near the end of his presidential term he isolated himself and caused an outcry of the world public opinion.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM TO VISIT USSR

LD041531 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government during the first half of November 1983.

SYRIAN LEADERS HOLD 'EMERGENCY' MEETING

LD071524 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus November 7 TASS -- The Syrian Government had an emergency meeting here to examine the military and political situation in the region which has become more tense as a result of military preparations by the United States and Israel. The meeting, chaired by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, heard a report by Defense Minister Mustafa Talas. He said Syria and its Armed Forces are ready to repulse a possible attack on the country's territory.

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL HOLDS SUMMIT MEETING

LD071359 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo November 7 TASS -- A summit meeting of the Council for Cooperation of Arab countries of the Persian Gulf zone opens in Doha, the capital of Qatar today. It is attended by heads of state of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. The agenda includes such issues as the political situation in the Persian Gulf, and the Middle East as a whole, the continuing Iranian-Iraqi military conflict, the role of the council member-countries in promoting Arab solidarity as well as issues of ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf region.

Speaking on Qatar television in conjunction with the meeting, Minister of Information of Qatar 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, stressed that the council member-countries reject foreign intervention in the Persian Gulf zone. The minister said that the security of the region should be ensured solely by the peoples living in the Persian Gulf.

ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

PM071134 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 29 Oct 83 p 3

[Interview with General D.A. Dragunskiy, chairman of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, by Usamah Da'bul in Moscow -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: After the lapse of 7 months since the establishment of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, will you tell us about the committee's program of action and whether there has been any development in its objectives in the light of that program?

Answer: During the period you mention the committee has received 10,000 letters, including 1,250 from outside the Soviet Union. All the letters warmly welcome the establishment of this committee, which is against the Zionist forces. We have received letters from Damascus and Beirut and from elsewhere in the area, and even from " progressives" in Israel, who showed deep understanding of the course into which Begin and Sharon pushed all the Israelis and Shamir is pushing them now.

We have announced the completion of the establishment of the committee and organizationally we are now becoming stronger. We have held meetings with Soviet and foreign journalists and contributed important articles published in the Soviet press, and we have taken part in broadcasting activities, particularly the Hebrew-language programs beamed to Israel. We have exposed Israel's military activities and are now preparing an appeal to the Jews of the United States, exposing Israeli genocide actions against the Arabs.

Question: When you established this committee you expected world Zionist forces to create an uproar, make false allegations, spread lies, and, indeed, wage a major campaign against the Soviet Union. Will you tell us about the effect of the committee's work on Zionist forces?

Answer: When the committee was established we did not expect to be thanked by Zionist and imperialist quarters; and indeed, this was what happened. No sooner had we established the committee than there was an uproar in the United States, Israel, and circles hostile to freedom and progress. These people launched a propaganda campaign, alleging that our committee is directed against the Soviet Jews.

Of course, this allegation is absolute nonsense. We are not against the Jews; we are far from feeling fanaticism and racism, which are alien to our world, like fascism. Obviously what President Reagan said about our committee being against the Jews means that we were right in our expectations.

Question: What is the truth about Zionist allegations regarding what is known as "anti-Semitism" in general, and what are the reasons for the joint imperialist-Zionist attack on the so-called "Soviet policy against Soviet Jews"?

Answer: Everything that is beneficial for imperialist quarters in Washington and Zionist quarters is exploited in making allegations against the Soviet Union and against our stands and the work of our committee regarding the so-called Jewish "issue." Through their statements and all sorts of propaganda they are trying to prove that there is an anti-Semitic trend in the Soviet Union so that they may succeed in inviting and pushing the Jews toward emigrating to Israel. This is their principal objective. They are also trying to prove that Israel is their second homeland and materially is better for them, ignoring the fact that the great majority of Soviet Jews consider the Soviet Union their real homeland. For example, all my forefathers were born in Bryansk area; my children and I myself were born here; my father fought and I fought; my father was killed by the Germans and so was my mother. Every tree and branch and every inch of the land here is dear to us. Everybody here lives equally. I hold the highest rank in the army, a general's rank, and I know many who hold similar ranks not only in the army but also in all fields; there are academicians, eminent specialists, and doctors who are no different from anybody else. Our policy is far from being racialist, which is what the imperialists and Zionists allege that it is.

Question: Is there any direct contact between you and the liberation movement in the Arab homeland and the world with regard to combating Zionism?

Answer: We have close and extensive relations with the Arab world, particularly with Syria, with regard to combating Zionism. But we do not seek to lead revolutionary movements on this level. We are entitled to do so because this is the private affair of the citizens of the countries concerned, although we do not hesitate to express our sympathy and support for the justice of their struggle.

REAGAN VIEWS ON DEMOCRACY, S. AFRICA SCORED

LD071538 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: How does President Reagan understand the world "democracy" and what regimes in the modern world does he see as "embodying" freedom and human rights? It appears important to ponder this especially now that the head of the U.S. Administration tramples underfoot fundamental rights and freedoms in Grenada, claiming that he is doing this in order "to restore democracy" there, while one of his closest associates, C.I.A. Chief William CAsey, makes no bones about admitting Washington's intention to make the Grenadian precedent a rule for U.S. relations with Third World countries.

Although the ways and means favoured by Reagan and his team are on the whole well-known, the U.S. President's recently disclosed letters to the leaders of South Africa have allowed a still deeper insight into his understanding of "democratic ideals".

Reagan's letters, made public by Eschel Rhoodie, former secretary of the South African Information Ministry, in his just published book, show that out of the nearly 50 countries in Africa, Reagan saw only five, including South Africa, as democratic.

The U.S. President's expressed view is a slap in the face of the entire world community believing that the apartheid regime in South Africa, which has deprived the 25-million African population there of the right to vote, reduced it to the position of slaves and spread racist laws to the territory of illegally-occupied Namibia, is the most repressive, the most inhuman regime of the times.

The apartheid state leads the world in the number of executions. The racists have turned it into a huge concentration camp where 750,000 of its citizens are languishing. All radical organizations there have been outlawed and all African newspapers closed. In point of fact not only peaceful protests against tyranny are being quelled in South Africa, there is a ban there on all forms of national and cultural self-expression by the African majority. A referendum on constitutional issues, which was recently held in South Africa and in which only whites were allowed to take part, has, contrary to American press claims about "the liberalization of apartheid", only worsened the rightless position of the African population.

Such is Reagan's ideal of "democracy". It is apparently to implant dictatorial regimes resembling that of Pretoria that is the goal of Washington rulers who are going to make the "Grenadian precedent", that is bandit-style interference in the affairs of developing countries, a standard of their policy.

SOCIALISTS CALL S. AFRICAN REFERENDUM 'FARCE'

LD071217 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] London November 7 TASS -- A referendum on the draft constitution held recently in South Africa is an open political farce based on the old principle "divide and rule." This is pointed out in an official statement of the Socialist International published here. The policy of Prime Minister Botha is aimed at consolidating the rule of the white minority and suppressing the actions of the native population of the country, the document underlines further. People of mixed origin and of Asian extraction were allowed for the first time to take part in a political discussion. However, they are denied any possibility to rule the state. The Socialist International denounces the racist policy of the white minority in South Africa and reiterates its support for the struggle of the native population of the country for their rights, the statement stresses.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'GLARING LIES' ABOUT GRENADA

LD052255 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 5 Nov 83

["Up to Their Ears in Mud" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

Trying in vain to wash off the evil-smelling mud into which the Washington administration has sunk by having perpetrated gory banditry in Grenada and trampling underfoot its independence and sovereignty, the White House boss and his entourage are demonstrating to the whole world their utmost incompetence and irresponsibility as persons entrusted with governing their country. There have been few cases in the history of international relations, at least since the demise of the Hitler reich, when leaders of a country, let alone a country as the United States, demeaned themselves, like the Reagan administration tion, by glaring lies, slander, perversion of facts and distortion of what really took place. Reagan's "Operation Grenada" has confirmed that not only international terrorism but also massive misinformation as a way to camouflage it has now been institutionalized as U.S. official policy.

There is no need to discuss in detail the numerous versions and "arguments" with the help of which Washington has been trying and continues to try to give a semblance of legitimacy and righteousness to its banditry of Grenada, attempting to pass it off as a collective action or an operation "to rescue American citizens" on Grenada or "to restore order and democracy" on the island. All these attempts have dismally failed and Washington does not even mention them any longer. At present the big guns of Reagan's diplomatic and propaganda machinery are fiercely shelling international public opinion, and also the U.S. Congress and the American man in the street, trying to deafen and scare them with fantastic tales like those played up in Hollywood's "horror movies." Grenada, Washington ominously announces, has been turned into a "communist military stronghold" posing a "deadly threat" not only to the Caribbean countries but also to the United States and the Western Hemisphere as a whole.

To give to this nonsense at least a semblance of authenticity, Washington has made use of the documents purloined but it in the course of the piratic "Operation Grenada" which concern intergovernmental agreements between Grenada, on the one side, and the Soviet Union, Cuba and a number of other countries, on the other. But that dirty trick, which in itself does not show the U.S. President and his administration in a favourable light, has failed to secure the desired results. All those documents are just agreements between sovereign governments which are common practice in international relations. Moreover, not a singl clause of those documents supports in any way the utterly slanderous and provocative allegations of the U.S. Administration that Grenada has been turned in to a "Soviet-Cuban base."

By way of proof, let us have a look at the main point of Reagan's perjury. The U.S. President has cited on more than one occasion as an "argument" intended to justify the preparation and implementation of an armed act of aggression against Grenada the allegation, cooked up under his own supervision, that Cuba and the Soviet Union have turned the island into their "military base" and are building on it a "military airfield" for "acts of aggression" in the Western Hemisphere. Trying to impress the audience in his televised address last March, he even waved photographs of that airfield, which presumably proved beyond doubt "the Reds' aggressive intentions." The world at large knows today that the U.S. President was lying. It follows from reports in the British press, quoted by U.S. news agencies as well, the civilian rather than military airfield on Grenada, in the construction of which Cuban builders participated under a contract with the Grenadian Government and in accordance with an agreement concluded with Cuba, was being built by the British company "Plessey Airports," moreover, with guarantees from the British Government.

The London SUNDAY TIMES said that the contract worth 6.6 million pounds secured by the company gave it control over the entire project and also made it responsible for electronic and communication equipment. The company's spokesman Tony Devero said that the Greandian airport was meant exclusively for civilian purposes. Most of the Cubans seized by the U.S. troops the newspaper stresses, worked at the construction of the airport under the company's supervision and with the full knowledge and approval of the British foreign office. AFP points out that other Western countries, members of the EEC, whom Grenada as a party to the Lome Convention had asked for financial assistance, were involved in the construction of the civilian airport, intended mostly to cater to tourists. Washington knew that perfectly well, according to the news agency. Moreover, it demanded that the EEC turn down the Grenadian request but that demand was rejcted.

Hardly any clarification is needed here. As for the establishment of a military base and airfield on Grenada, according to news agencies, the U.S. invaders on the island have now got down to that in practice.

One can only be amazed by the hypocrisy of the U.S. aggressors, using the documents seized by them on Grenada as justification. Both these documents and the actual state of affairs on Grenada fully expose the Washington liars. There were no Cuban troops on Grenada. Most of the Cubans taken prisoner, a correspondent of the U.S. CBS T.V. company attached to the Pentagon points out, are workers but not army men. According to expert estimates, only 50 out of the roughly 700 Cubans who were on the island can be considered servicemen. We can only add that a small group of Cuban military advisers were indeed invited by the sovereign Grenadian Government with the only purpose of rendering the people of that country assistance in training their small armed forces in the face of Washington's plans to invade Grenada, plans which have now been carried out. As for Soviet troops, about which Washington also lied, there were none on Grenada.

Washington's falsehood and gross lies, intended to present the Cubans as "aggressors," are illustrated by a host of similar facts. Take, for instance, the landing of a major U.S. troop contingent on Grenada's Carriacou Island. Reagan's propaganda machine raised a hue and cry, trying to present that landing as an operation to suppress "Cuban troops" presumably stationed on that island. But Washington has again landed in a mud pool: there was not a single Cuban on Carriacou. American Marines only came across 17 Grenadian soldiers, armed with ancient rifles, and a herd of cows.

No efforts of the Reagan administration can wash off the mud and shame with which the United States has covered itself under the administration's leadership in "Operation Grenada."

'Malicious Distortions" Assailed

PM071125 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 p 3

[Dispatch by "our own correspondent" V. Pakhomov: "Aggressor's Lies"]

[Text] New York -- Taking advantage of the fact that reports on events in long-suffering Grenada are arriving only irregularly, penetrating only with difficulty the dense wall of silence and overt lies, the Reagan administration has launched a new attack on the victims of its aggression. This time on the diplomatic front. Washington has chosen the United Nations as the site for the attack. Mrs J. Kirkpatrick stated recently that the press must forget the words "invasion" or "aggression" and in general write less about Grenada.

At the same time one of Kirkpatrick's deputies made the shameless suggestion to UN delegates that they deprive the Grenadian representative of his right to take part in the organization's sessions and replace him with their own favorite, a governor general brought to the island by the Americans who is allegedly Grenada's real master.

The U.S. representative's ploy sounded mean and absurd. On the other hand the reply from the Grenadian diplomat was greeted by thunderous applause. He stated that the U.S. imperialists, by the bogus right of force Washington has given itself, had charged into Grenada, depriving his motherland of its freedom and independence. If the United States thinks it can do the same in the United Nations, just let it try. And the Grenadian diplomat from Grenada and the puny American was so striking that laughter swept through the ranks of the delegates. The American was literally choking with impotent malice.

Meanwhile the first reports of the massive casualties inflicted by the U.S. military among the island's civilian population have appeared. Despite the doctoring of reports on the situation on the island by the Pentagon and the White House, the world learned of the barbaric attack by U.S. aircraft on a local hospital and other civilian establishments on the island, although the U.S. authorities refuse to admit it.

Indeed, gambling on lies is not a new practice for Washington. The entire history of the yankees' preparation and waging of the war against independent Grenada is a continuous chain of lies and malicious distortions. The violence done to the truth about the situation in Grenada began immediately after the victory of the revolution on the island. Initiated under President Carter, this campaign has been continued even more fiercely under Reagan. Virtually every member of the present administration has made various insinuations against Grenada. The tone here was set by the President himself: in March this year alone Reagan twice turned to the subject of Grenada, accusing the island of constructing a very large naval base in the region or accusing it of "an enormous increase in military might" which was doing neither more nor less than threatening U.S. security and maritime oil supply routes to the United States.

Somewhat later attempts began to be made to scare ordinary duped Americans over some enormous airfield which Cuba had allegedly created for Soviet bombers. The President even showed photographs of this airfield taken from a spy satellite...

Of course, there was no trace of a naval base in Grenada. Even to speak of a threat to the United States from a tiny island 1.5 times the size of the U.S. capital is absurd. As for the airfield, its construction was extremely important for the Grenadian economy, which depends almost wholly on tourism. The old runway built in 1943 was too short to take modern passenger liners, which need a long take-off run. That was the conclusion reached by a group of Canadian, British, and French engineers who studied the question and concluded that it was necessary to build a new airport to revive the island's economy.

Some 16 countries took part in financing, designing, and building the airfield which, according to the Reagan administration, presents "a serious danger to the United States and Grenada's neighbors."

The falseness of this premise is obvious. All the countries neighboring on Grenada have similar airfields, including U.S. vassal-states whose soldiers are taking part with Washington in the aggression against Grenada. Here is what a spokesman for the British firm Plessey, which took part in the airport's construction, had to say: "The airfield was designed and built exclusively for civilian purposes. The plan makes no provision for underground fuel stores, special hangars, or other premises of a similar kind absolutely essential for a military airfield." Indeed, the two U.S. firms which took part in the airport's construction could have said the same.

Of course, the lie about the "air base" was just a pretext.

Had there been no airfield at all Washington would have thought up something else. The United States did not like the socioeconomic transformations which had been effected in Grenada. That transformations which had been effected in Grenada. That was the real reason for the U.S. troops' invasion of the island.

SOVIET EYEWITNESSES DESCRIBE GRENADA EVENTS

PM080952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 7

[Correspondent A. Cherepanov report under the rubric "On Topical Subjects": "The Occupiers' Excesses" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Flight 342-B from Havana landed at Moscow's Sheremetyevo-2 airport at 1345 hours on 5 November. It brought to the capital a group of lecturers who had participated in the development of school programs and the training of teachers in Grenada. IZVESTIYA's correspondent A. Cherepanov interviewed group leaders A.P. Ryzhenkov (physicist) and his colleagues N.I. Kirilenko (biologist), R.Z. Matorin (mathematician), and V.I. Peryshkin (mathematician). This what they had to say:

To start with, aircraft appeared from the sea. Having dropped their deadly load and emptied their gun magazines, they flew off into the rising sun. Immediately afterward an entire squardrom of helicopters began the landing operation. More and more soldiers appeared with uniform badges reading "Special Jungle Warfare Units." Only U.S. subunits landed on Grenada in the first 3 days. Only afterward, and as a purely symbolic gesture, did small groups of policemen from eastern Caribbean countries start appearing.

The aircraft and helicopters used by the interventionists had no markings. The marking "U.S. Air Force" appeared only later.

People in Washington are saying: Our troops landed because American citizens on the island were threatened. This, however, is a pure fabrication from beginning to end. We did not once see or hear that the lives of U.S. students here in danger. They walked about, singly and in pairs, by day and night, until the very last day. The curfew did not even apply to them. Whoever knows the Grenadians -- good-natured, responsive, treating foreigners with respect and sympathy -- will understand that this "threat" is a fabrication, a bluff.

People in the United States also speak about "chaos" and about the "flouting" of the Grenadians' constitutional rights. This is also nonsense. Life on the island returned to normal as far back as 24 October, and enterprises were working. We ourselves went, as always, to the Ministry of Education to discuss matters connected with our work.

Early in the morning on the next day the U.S. troops invaded Grenada. When we left the island, which welcomed us kindly and seemed to be born for peace, everything was already different. Practically all government buildings in the country, including the large and prime minister's beautiful residence, were destroyed on orders from the command of the interventionist forces. The residence burned for hours on end like a torch.

The lives of tens of thousands of Grenadians and specialists and students from many countries in the world were in real danger when the occupiers set foot in this small island state. Several British students were unable to leave the country. Their hotel was hit by a U.S. rocket. They miraculously escaped death.

Before taking off from the airport we had to undergo a degrading search. The U.S. soldiers behaved in an emphatically shameless and rude manner, making use of their rifle butts.

After we had taken our seats in the aricraft, one of the U.S. officers came to us and even he owned up, saying: "Forgive me. This is a dirty war on our part. Being a soldier I shouldn't say this. But it is a dirty war."

UN GRENADA REPORT CITED ON U.S. 'OCCUPATION'

LD071823 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 7 TASS -- U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has issued the report "Situation in Grenada" from which it is clear that American occupationists are going to continue their presence on the captured island during an indefinitely long time.

The report was issued in accordance with the resolution which was adopted on November 2 by an overwhelming majority of votes at the U.N. General Assembly. The resolution demands an immediate end to the military intervention and withdrawal of invading troops. The U.N. Secretary General was asked to prepare within 72 hours a report on the situation in Grenada.

To collect information deputy U.N. Secretary General Doego Cordovez visited the island. From his conversations with representatives of the U.S. occupation authorities it became clear that Washington planned to continue its consultative and military-technical aid even after the American troops are withdrawn from Grenada.

U.S. ARMY 'BRAINWASHING' GRENADIAN POPULATION

LD071637 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 7 TASS -- According to press reports, Pentagon units started consolidating their positions and strong points in Grenada. Simultaneously, Army psychological-warfare specialists are brain-washing the population, seeking to incline them to support the aggressors. As is reported by the AP news agency, the same U.S. Air Force and Navy warplnes and helicopters which a few days ago bombed and bombarded the territoty of the island and killed hundreds of Grenadians, are now scattering about thousands of leaflets, suggesting that the local residents should stop any resistance to the U.S. troops and indicate the whereabouts of "guerrillas" -- a considerable part of Grenadian Army soldiers and patriots who are unwilling to put up with the occupation.

Washington is in a hurry to have a puppet government. It is to be formed by the former British Governor-General Paul Scoon. As it became known to UPI, P. Scoon plans to put in premiership pro-Western leader A. McIntyre, an economist by education.

New York November 7 TASS -- Representatives of American and international business are planning to regain full control over Grenada's economy. American trade and capital investments in the Caribbean region got an impetus, the most powerful in a more than ten year period, after the U.S. invasion of Grenada, writes the NEWSWEEK. For American companies such a development of events signifies a possibility of a real trade expansion, the weekly writes. The previous regime in Grenada was like a speck of dust in the eye, said American businessman J. Swop.

GRENADA'S GAIRY 'QUISLING' OF U.S. GOVERNMENT

LD071222 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 7 Nov 83

["A 'Democrat' for Grenada" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes: REUTERs has circulated a report which cannot but attract instantaneous attention. It says that Eric Gairy is one of those who are now helping U.S. paratroopers in Grenada to carry out round-ups and hunt down Grenadian patriots.

It is indicative, and certainly not fortuitous, that this man surfaced in Grenada. Why? This will be seen from his biography. He is no ordinary man, to be sure, and his biography is not an easy one, although, of course, he is not a unique type and people of his kind can be found in South America.

In 1967-1974 Gairy served as prime-minister of Grenada. It should be noted that this post in which he was installed by Britons was his highest, although by no means the only. He also was minister of foreign affairs, defense, planning and development, information, public works, national resources, tourism, the interior, minister for the affairs of the Island of Carriacou, etc. On the whole, to quote the Italian magazine EUROPEO, Gairy was a "tyrant and dictator".

Apart from that, the same magazine wrote that Gairy is a specialist in tennis, billards, music and dancing. In a word, Gairy is a very capable man. Yes, a man capable of everything. But if one, nonetheless, tries to single out his characteristic features it should be stressed that he is an embezzler and a fascist in the first place. According to press reports from different countries Eric Gairy is an avid fan and a loyal follower of Pinochet. During his term as the dictator of Grenada he re-structred the repressive system in the country in the mould of the blood-thirsty secret police of the Chilean strongman. Somoza, the butcher of Nicaragua, was his other crony.

As to his taste for the embezzlement of funds he showed it way back during the British colonial rule in Grenada. Even then he had a hand in major financial swindles. Unsatiated by the profits from a chain of night clubs owned by him or by the ministerial salaries coming from different departments, the smart Eric used to dip his hand into the treasury.

A court hearing in the capital of Grenada after his dictatorial regime was overthrown determined that he had pocketed a staggering 20 million dollars from the treasury. Gairy, however, escaped unpunished and found sanctuary in the United States, like Somoza and other fascist dictators. According to the American magazine NEWSWEEK, when in Miami he made friends with Cuban counter-revolutionaries and like his new friends enjoyed loving care of the CIA. Incidentally, long before the recent developments in Grenada the CIA sent Gairy to Barbados, but the former dictator failed to stage an attack on his country. It turned out that it is easier to come to Grenada from the USA which is very far from it than from neighboring Barbados. This is especially so if one travels in the train of U.S. intervention troops.

And so, Gairy is once again in Grenada, taking part in a hunt for Grenadian patriots. All indications are that Washington, which is setting up a "democratic" system in Grenada (which follows from widely publicised statements by Reagan administration officials) badly needs the people with the "abilities" of Eric Gairy. Washington needs such quislings who, like Pinochet, Stroessner, Duvalier and other blood-thirsty dictators, will protect Washington-style "democracy" in Grenada.

U.S. 'RESORTED TO OPEN DECEPTION' ON GRENADA

LD071246 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 7 TASS -- Having committed the impudent armed invasion of Grenada, the U.S. military do not conceal their satisfaction with the results of this bloody crime of the U.S. This follows from a TV statement of the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey. Praising the "heroism" of American Rangers and Marines, he stated cynically that the operation was a complete success and was done very well. Vessey preferred not to mention the fact that the aggression claimed the lives of many peaceful civilians in Grenada, let alone American servicemen.

Repeating the "arguments" put forward by the administration in an attempt to justify its actions, Vessey actually confirmed that the U.S. Administration resorted to an open deception of the U.S. public and of the whole world, when it refused to admit that the invasion had been prepared for.

Vessey's statement made it clear that the Pentagon is not only ready to commit a similar aggression any time but regards this aggression as a sort of "warning" to those countries whose policy does not suit Washington. According to his own words, the operation convincingly shows what will happen to a country which chooses an independent way of development.

MEXICO SOCIALISTS DEMAND INQUIRY OF CIA ACTIVITY

LD051935 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City November 5 TASS -- The Socialist People's Party (PPS) of Mexico has demanded in inquiry into the U.S. CIA's activities in the country. A document to this effect, which contains an analysis of the U.S. policy in Central America, points out that the U.S. espionage agency has created in Mexico its main branch in the region. The survey gives, in particular, a list of persons who under the guise of U.S. Embassy staff engage in gathering intelligence information and in subversive activity.

PPS points out that the U.S. CIA finances the activities and trains members of a reactionary para-military group called "Fuerza Popular Estudiantil" (Student People's Force) in Sonora State. CIA agents in Mexico widely practice listening in on telephone conversations, the recruitment of local journalists and enlistment of their efforts for the gathering of information of political, economic and sociological character which is of interest to the CIA. CIA agents succeeded in infiltrating their people into political parties, trade unions and public organisations of the country, the document points out.

USTINOV ORDER ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

PM080928 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 255, dated Moscow, 7 November 1983]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their servicemen, the working people of the socialist community countries, and all progressive mankind are festively marking the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our country is celebrating the Great October holiday in an atmosphere of the Soviet people's high political activeness and inspired labor for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. The program of socioeconomic transformations outlined by the party is being persistently translated into reality. The measures to improve all aspects of our country's life and to reinforce discipline and organization, which have been elaborated and are being implemented by the CPSU Central Committee, are having a beneficial effect on the development of the economy and the enhancement of the people's prosperity.

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, is firmly and consistently conducting a Leninist foreign policy aimed at averting nuclear war, curbing the arms race, preserving and consolidating peace, and expanding and deepening cooperation among all states.

The imperialist forces, primarily the United States and its NATO allies, are steering an overtly militarist, adventurist course in international affairs. The unprecedented arms race they have unleashed, the United States' desire to deploy its medium-range missiles in a number of countries in West Europe, and the imperialist reactionary forces' direct interference in the affairs of other states present a serious threat to peace.

In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet state are taking the steps necessary to ensure the security of our country and that of our friends and allies and to enhance the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces -- a powerful factor in containing the imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations.

The Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen, warmly approving and unanimously supporting the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy, are rallying even more closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. The Soviet Armed Forces, in single combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries, are vigilantly guarding the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and the great revolutionary gains of socialism and are ever ready to discharge their patriotic and international duty.

Comrade Army and Navy servicemen!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I wish Army and Navy servicemen new successes in combat and political training and in improving their military skills, strengthening discipline, and enhancing vigilance and constant readiness to defend our motherland's state interests.

To mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I ORDER [capitalized words published in boldface]:

That a festive 30-salvo gun salute be fired today, 7 November, at 2100 local time, in the capital of our motherland, the hero city of Moscow, the union republic capitals, the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, the hero-fortress of Brest, and also the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

Long live the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

OFFICIALS ATTEND GOSR FESTIVITIES IN REPUBLICS

LD071355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Festive demonstrations took place today in the capitals of union republics, in towns and in villages of our motherland. Those participating were warmly greeted by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, in Kiev; Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, in Alma-Ata; and Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, in Tbilisi.

Participants in the festive events were also warmly greeted by party and administrative leaders of the union republics of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikstan, Armenia, Turkmenia, and Estonia.

Leningrad, Regional Parades

PM071925 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 November First Edition carries on page 2 a PRAVDA correspondent's 800-word report from Leningrad on the 7 November parade to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The report states that the parade was watched by Obkom First Secretary L.M. Zaykov, Gorkom First Secretary Yu.F. Solovyev, and Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom Chairmen V.Ya. Khodyrev and R.S. Bobovikov. On page 3 PRAVDA carries a correspondent's 400-word reports on the October anniversary parades held in the 14 regional capitals. The reports note the attendance of the regional party first secretary, Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Council of Ministers chairman as follows (unless indicated otherwise):

Kiev: V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, A.P. Lyashko.
Minsk: N.N. Slyunkov, I.Ye. Polyakov, V.I. Brovikov.
Tashkent: I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, (no Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman), N.D. Khudayberdyyev.
Alma-Ata: D.A. Kunayev, S.N. Imashev, B.A. Ashimov.
Tbilisi: E.A. Shevardnadze, P.G. Gilashvili. D.L. Kartvelishvili.
Baku: K.M. Bagirov, K.A. Khalilov, G.N. Seidov.

Vilnius: P.P. Grishkyavichus, A.S. Barkauskas, R.I. Songayla.
Kishinev: S.K. Grossu, I.P. Kalin, I.G. Ustiyan.
Riga: A.E. Voss, P.Ya. Strautmanis, Yu. Ya. Ruben.
Frunze: T.U. Subaliyev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev.
Dushanbe: R. Nabiyev, M. Kholov, K. Makhkamov.
Yerevan: K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan.
Ashkhabad: M.G. Gapurov, B. Yazkuliyev, Ch.S. Karryyev.
Tallinn: K.G. Vayno, A.F. Ryuytel, V.I. Klauson.

COMPARISON TO REPORT ON RED SQUARE PARADE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 8 November first edition carries on pages 1-2 a report on the 7 November Red Square parade to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution that lists the leadership atop the Lenin Mausoleum as in paragraph seven of the item entitled "Radio Relay" carried on page O 17 of the 7 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

COMPARISON OF ROMANOV 5 NOV GOSR SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 November carries in its second edition on pages 1 and 2 a report on the speech given by Grigoriy V. Romanov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, at the 5 November meeting on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. The PRAVDA report, entitled "The Great Vitality of the Ideas and Cause of October," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 7 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages O 3-15, revealing the following variations:

Page O 3, paragraph two, lines four and five read in PRAVDA: ... altered the whole system of international relations...(subbing "system" for "history")

Paragraph two, line seventeen reads in PRAVDA: ...topicality. They are a treasurehouse of revolutionary thought, a mighty stimulus...(supplying additional phrase)

Page O 4, paragraph one, lines seven and eight read in PRAVDA: ...the qualities that cement the ranks of...(subbing "cement" for "case-harden")

Paragraph three, antepenultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...to be created virtually from scratch. And this task...(supplying additional phrase)

Paragraph four, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...and spiritual basis, the only basis on which the new society could become established, the only basis on which it could reveal its historic...(rewording)

Page O 5, paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...in postwar 1950, that is, its real "weight" has increased nearly tenfold. During the period...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph three, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...in the country in the language of statistics alone, in terms of quantitative indicators alone, for their...(supplying passage, rewording)

Paragraph four, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...and exacting way. Guided by a strictly scientific definition of the present level of the new system's socioeconomic maturity, the party does not allow either...(supplying additional passage)

Page 0 6, paragraph two, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...a higher level of organization and of plan and labor discipline and by closer unity of words and deeds. This is already...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph seven, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...world. The homeland values highly the labor exploits, patriotism and professional skill of all those involved in these and many other remarkable...(rewording)

Page 0 7, paragraph one, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: ...production and scientific and technical potential, to learn...(rewording)

Paragraph four, lines six and seven read in PRAVDA: ...improving distribution relationships. The consistent implementation of the...(rewording)

Page 0 8, paragraph three, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...of Soviet society. We have in mind the wide utilization of flexible technologies, machine tools with digital program control and "processing centers," microprocessors and robots. We have in mind the introduction of progressive resource-saving, low-waste processes, the manufacture and use of new materials with properties worked out in advance, and much more. The party attaches...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph six, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...the management apparatus. It is known that the unjustifiably large staffs of certain institutions slow down the fulfillment of the functions entrusted to them and give rise to irresponsibility. That is why it remains urgent to simplify the apparatus, make it less costly, reinforce it with competent cadres capable of acting with full effectiveness in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, and improve the standard of work of the entire management system. At every section...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph six, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...of October -- to accustom the people's masses to conscious social creativity. Their working and...(rewording)

Page 0 9, paragraph two, line eight reads in PRAVDA: ...thorough, and intelligible. This work is coming increasingly to the fore today. As is well...(supplying additional sentence)

Page 0 10, paragraph one, line twelve reads in PRAVDA: ...of tasks, demand both the interpretation of experience already accumulated, and a tireless search for new forms and methods and improvements in work style. Petty tutelage, attempts to take the place of economic organs, the empty waste of workers' efforts and time at unecessary sessions, excess paperwork -- these must be eliminated most resolutely. All these questions... (supplying additional passage)

Paragraph five, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...and widens constantly. This is indicated by the living practice of the world communist movement, which is today the most consistent force in the struggle for the working people's rights and interests and for social progress and peace. This is indicated by the collapse of the colonial system as a result of the peoples' liberation struggle and the entry of dozens of independent states into the world arena -- states which pursue a nonaligned policy, actively oppose imperialism's aggressive encroachments, and uphold their right to determine their own destiny independently. This is indicated by the strengthening of the positions of the world socialist system -- the greatest gain of the international workers movement since the victory of October. The entire post-October history -- and in particular the present-day situation -- indisputably confirms the...(picking up next line, supplying additional passage)

Paragraph six, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...26th CPSU Congress, the continuity of whose aims and basic directions were stressed in November...(picking up next line, rewording)

Paragraph six, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...Union for peace and its determination not to allow imperialism to plunge mankind into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe...(supplying additional passage)

Page O 11, paragraph one, line fourteen reads in PRAVDA: ...modern U.S. missiles to the vast arsenal of means of mass destruction already accumulated by the West, although such an addition is, of course, no trifle in itself. These missiles are...(rewording)

Paragraph two, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...such a sinister "argument" as nuclear weapons. In all this one can clearly see the antihuman, immoral, cynical essence of... (supplying quotemarks, adding "immoral")

Paragraph three, line eleven reads in PRAVDA: ...States is merely "sitting it out," as they say. The phrases about peace, the demagogic charges of "inflexibility" against the Soviet Union and the noisy publicity being given to its own "initiatives," which are for...(supplying quotemarks)

Paragraph three, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...of their tactics. Conversely, the additional Soviet...(rewording)

Paragraph six, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...60 years ago, in circumstances which were different in detail but similar in essence, Lenin remarked that "one does not play games with peace. Nobody will succeed in fooling us." Even today these...(supplying quotemarks, rewording)

Page O 12, paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...If the United States...(clearing typo in "if")

Paragraph four, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: ...in the anticommunist, anti-democratic strategy of those...(supplying "antidemocratic")

Paragraph four, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...policy of diktat, blackmail and threats, and crude, shameless interference...(supplying additional phrase)

Paragraph six, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...sickly-sweet pronouncements about "human rights," is gambling on extreme reactionaries and butchers who resort to...(rewording)

Paragraph six, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...in these crimes. From the first days of Soviet power our country has actively exposed the hypocrisy of bourgeois governments, which like to pursue a policy of wars, discrimination, and oppression. Today this contrast between the imperialists' words and deeds is particularly obvious. The "crusade" proclaimed by Reagan...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph eight, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...work up tension and secure wherever possible and by any possible means support for their senseless line of building up the arms race. The development of ...(supplying additional passage)

Page O 13, paragraph one, line six reads in PRAVDA: ...situation more healthy. An angry protest from the peoples -- unprecedented in its scope and urgency -- is aroused by the American and NATO missile plans in Europe. Mass demonstrations, peace marches, and rallies in recent months have shown that the antiwar movement has become more than ever before a weighty factor in world politics and a channel of direct democratic participation by the broad masses in resolving vital international problems. The basic aims...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph one, line ten reads in PRAVDA: international (instead of internationalist)

Paragraph two, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...the perfection of internationalist links between the...(supplying "internationalist")

Paragraph two, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...for them. (applause) Recent years have enriched our impressions of the socialist world. They have shown more clearly that while the vital interests of the socialist states coincide and they share a common system, this world is not uniform [neodnolik]. The difference in concrete conditions and the diversity of experience and ways of solving practical problems which this gives rise to can lead to the emergence of differences in opinions and assessments. And success in overcoming these differences depends crucially on a sincere desire for mutual understanding for the sake of the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace. That is the Soviet state's invariable approach to the development of relations with all the socialist countries. Our party considers...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph four, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...and international security. It is clear that the closer their cooperation in this sphere and the stronger their national economy, the more effectively they can oppose the imperialist policy of economic boycott and sanctions...(supplying additional passage)

Page O 14, paragraph one, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...pose bigger tasks, to move forward more rapidly, jointly to find...(supplying additional phrase)

Paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...road of detente, peaceful coexistence, and disarmament. But...(supplying additional phrase)

Paragraph two, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...it will still more consistently struggle against the danger of war and strive to achieve...(supplying additional phrase, rewording)

Paragraph three, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...this course. (applause) Comrades! Marking another anniversary of October, we remember with a sense of special gratitude and with heartfelt emotion those who...(rewording)

Paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA omits "Soviet."

ZHOLKVER COMMENTARY ON ROMANOV GOSR SPEECH

LD061128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Commentary by Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] On the threshold of our great festival the calm and confident but at the same time sufficiently firm and resolute voice of common sense has been heard once again from Moscow.

The report by Comrade Romanov at the festive meeting devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution gave a deep analysis of the present situation in the world. Perhaps never during the postwar years has the situation been as tense as at present.

Imperialism is attempting to recover the positions which it has lost. However, the very profound social renewal of the world, which originated with the October Revolution, is proceeding irrepressibly and no one any longer has the power to halt it. This is graphically shown by the strengthening of the power of our country and the entire socialist community, the disintegration of the colonialist system and the present upsurge of the worldwide anti-imperialist and antiwar movement.

However, one cannot fail to see something else too. Imperialism is plainly ready to even go so far as to attempt to resolve the historical dispute between the two social systems by means of such a sinister argument as thermonuclear weaponry. This is shown especially graphically by the U.S. striving to deploy new nuclear missiles in West Europe and to deploy them whatever happens without regard for the unambiguously expressed will of the peoples and the realities of the nuclear age.

Moreover, it is not only in Europe but in other continents too that imperialism, and first and foremost American imperialism, refuses to take account of the wishes and interests of the peoples. Surely this is shown by the U.S. aggression against Grenada, the continuing American intervention in Lebanon and Washington's undeclared wars against Nicaragua and Afghanistan. In this connection American politicians are still fond of arguing about peace and justice. The latest example of this hypocrisy was Ronald Reagan's speech at the funeral of American soldiers who had died in Lebanon and Grenada. The American President uttered loud phrases about the struggle for freedom and democracy and against tyranny and terrorism, and even stated that for the sake of these lofty goals he is ready to continue, as he put it, to stake the lives of American soldiers. What is happening then? The White House boss sends American soldiers thousands of miles from America's shores and orders them to fight for an unjust and alien cause. Then he sheds tears when this results in the deaths not only of totally innocent peaceful people in other countries but also of Americans themselves. Moreover, the American President still does not conceal the fact that he is ready to continue engaging in this international terrorism. All this is not only a cynical policy but is also a more than dangerous policy. It is dangerous for the cause of peace throughout the world and dangerous for the whole of mankind.

Such a development of events in the world arena naturally requires from us the highest vigilance, restraint, and firmness. In this connection Comrade Romanov's report emphasized that no attempts to encroach on our homeland and its friends and allies will catch us unawares.

At the same time the Soviet Union does not intend to deviate from its policy of peace. The USSR's invincible will for peace and its determination not to allow imperialism to cast mankind into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe were emphasized in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov — a document of tremendous political significance. Fresh peaceful initiatives were set out in Comrade Andropov's recent replies to the questions of PRAVDA.

At the festive meeting in Moscow devoted to the anniversary of the October Revolution it was stated afresh that the CPSU and our state are fully determined firmly and cohesively to continue their foreign-policy course aimed at peace and countering the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. This is a principled Leninist course. We shall continue to proceed along this course.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL CELEBRATES GOSR ANNIVERSARY

PM080834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following Lenin's Path"]

[Text] Vladimir Ilich Lenin called fighters for communist ideals ardent optimists with regard to the workers movement and its goals. The entire subsequent course of history has convincingly shown the great part played by the desire to fight and the certainty of victory inherent in the Bolshevik Party which he created. It was 66 years ago under its leadership that the Russian working class and working masses resolutely rose up against the bourgeois system and, having destroyed it, began to build a new society.

The continuity of our people's heroic achievements runs from the storming of the Winter Palace through the years of ordeals in war and peaceful creation. The developed socialist society built in our country has been the most important result of the selfless labor of generations of Soviet people. This society's planned and all-around improvement is the direct continuation of the immortal cause of October, the main content of the activity of the party and people under present conditions.

The higher the new civilization born of October climbs the rungs of social progress and the richer and more diverse it becomes, the more fully the brilliance of the ideas of the founders of the communist world outlook is revealed. Man's history is developing as Marx and Lenin said it would, and any attempts to reverse it are futile and doomed to fail. In the years which have elapsed since the victory of the world's first proletarian revolution our planet's appearance has changed out of all recognition, and particularly striking changes have occurred in the land of the soviets. The path it has traveled is truly a whole era.

"History," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, "perhaps knows of no other more precipitate an upsurge from a state of backwardness, disaster, and destruction to the might of a great modern power with a very high cultural standard and constantly improving welfare for its people."

The communists' slogan "Everything for the sake of man, everything for the benefit of man" defines the general direction of our party's economic policy. The Food Program and the decisions on questions of housing construction, health care, consumer goods production, and the services sphere are graphic examples. In molding a man who is civilized in a socialist way the CPSU pays great attention to the constant growth of Soviet people's awareness and culture, the shaping of sensible requirements in them, and the consolidation of social order. In our country the tasks of intensifying social production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, making more rational use of all resources, and enhancing organization, discipline, and responsibility in every work sector are resolved not at the working people's expense but in their interests.

The 66th year of October has been marked by an improvement in all sociopolitical life. It has been marked by an improvement in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs, by a higher standard of organization and planning and labor discipline, and by closer unity and word and deed.

What our country will be like tomorrow and the day after tomorrow depends on us. Understanding that, the overwhelming majority of Soviet people are working honestly and conscientiously. The plan for the first 9 months of this year for the volume of output has been fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics and the targets for the production of many very important types of articles have been surpassed.

Hundreds of thousands of leading production workers have fulfilled and overfulfilled the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 66th October anniversary.

The businesslike mood is largely determined by the work of party organizations and their militancy and daily impact on labor collectives' lives. Lenin's example of intolerance toward shortcomings and toward everything impeding our life and work is topical even today. In our society there must not be any bystanders, and we cannot count on everything working out of its own accord. The Soviet person as the master of his country cannot fail to intervene actively wherever he sees a deviation from the socialist way of life.

Our country is blazing a trail to the communist future. Plowing the virgin land of history is a happy lot. A happy lot and at the same time a complex one, because complex new tasks inevitably arise and will continue to arise in spheres of socio-economic and cultural building. But we know for sure that we can tackle them. We really do have everything for further successful development; we have the main thing -- fine scope -- which, as Lenin said, "was given to the people's creation by the great revolution." We must make better and more rapid use of our potential.

The working people of the capitalist states and all oppressed peoples look on the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states as an example of social justice. The socialist community's successes inspire them to struggle for their rights and freedom. Real socialism also has a special role as the bulwark and standard-bearer of peace. The new Soviet peace initiatives and the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, show convincingly once more that our country is doing and will continue to do everything in its power to secure a peaceful future for present and future generations.

The guarantee of all our victories lies in the indestructible union of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. Under the glorious October banner we are advancing firmly and steadily along Lenin's path.

"Long live the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!"

IZVESTIYA SEES SIGNIFICANCE OF GREAT OCTOBER

PM080918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Light of the Revolution"]

[Text] Human history knows two eras: before and after Great October. This is neither artistic imagery nor a conditional term. This is reality, a fact. The state of the Soviets appeared for the first time on the world map 25 October 1917 (old style). Power in this state was in the hands of -- unheard-of! -- the working people. Those who only yesterday were deprived of rights, crushed by wants, lacking, it seemed, a future. It seemed....

But Lenin and the party he had educated had seen and had a clear impression of their people's future. And they transmitted this clear faith, this steely will, this boundless courage to the millions. The victorious storming of the Winter Palace on that cold October night took the eternal argument about whether it is possible to transform the world and reorganize life on completely new principles from the realms of theory onto the field of practice! The 66 years that have flown by since that time have turned into a kind of chain of proofs that it is possible to transform man's life by making it human! This is why it is just and correct to claim that history knows two eras: before and after October.

To us it seems self-evident that the people who rose up chose for themselves the form of the soviet rule. Born way back in the class clashes of 1905, the soviets have withstood wonderfully the tests of time. We know from childhood that we live in the Soviet Union and that we are Soviet people. But 66 years ago everything was far more complicated. Cruel battles had still to be fought for the Soviet power.

Someone has calculated that the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES alone, during the first 3 years after October, reported 91 times that Soviet power in Russia was over. Wishful thinking by the transatlantic moneybags. Even now some people engage in similar wishful thinking. It is, however, beyond their powers to put an end to Soviet power. It is totally beyond anyone's power.

We started to build socialism with indicators which are difficult to imagine even today. By the Civil War's end the country's metal output had fallen back to what it was in Peter's time. The grain harvested in 1920 was one-half of the 1913 harvest. And yet, the country was raised from the ruins and the national economy was organized! This was the result of an unprecedented upsurge by the working people who had become the masters of land and factories, waters and minerals.

But the Hitlerite hordes descended upon us. The fascists boasted: The Soviets will cease to exist and will not live to see the 24th anniversary of their revolution. How badly they had miscalculated! We left our signatures on the Reichstag's walls for the edification of all who rave about world domination.

But even our convincing victory in the Great Patriotic War, even after we had restored our economy, which had been broken up by the fascist invasion, some "well-wishers" were still to be found doubting the creative potential of October's country. London's THE TIMES at one point hinted that in 1917 even Russia's calendar was 13 days behind the West: So it is hardly necessary to mention the hopeless lagging behind in other respects.... Itis worth remembering that in the very first days of the revolution the Soviet Government amended the calendar. The main thing, however, is that October amended history by giving our multinational country a powerful boost, enabling it to achieve something that required centuries.

Having transformed life in the enormous country, the revolution introduced many new things into the relations between people, their way of thought, their way of action. Labor was given a profound meaning. Way back in 1919 Lenin perceived the first shoots of communist labor, in other words labor that was selfless, unremunerated, not for the sake of money but for the sake of the common cause, the sake of the future. Back in the past the term "creative talent" was applied only to people in arts and literature. Now we apply it to the lathe operator and the steel foundry worker, the milkmaid and the agronomist, and all who bring creative fervor and restless spirit to their labor.

Having opened the new era, for a long time we were the only socialist country in the world. Now the world of socialism has come into existence. The peoples inhabiting it speak different languages, but their common language is the language of friendship, mutual assistance, and fraternity.

Socialism means peace. Calls for war and hostility between peoples have been proclaimed state crimes in our country. We unanimously support Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement. Our banners say "peace," "labor," and "friendship" -- yesterday, today, and for all time.

October is constantly in our life, everywhere, and with everyone. Look into the events of reality, listen to the reports by those who participated in the pre-October labor campaign, and you will see vivid examples of the constant ascent to new heights which began with the revolution.

Truth is born in struggle and in quest, theory is proved by practice. Six decades ago, Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin said at a session of the All-Union Central Executive Committee: "The last jacket must be taken off and Volkhovstroy must be completed" [reference to the first GES to be built, starting in 1918, under the electrification program]. Now we are immeasurably richer and stronger. But life itself, and the new tasks which the party sets before us, demand new-style economic management, better calculations, more reasonable planning, more efficient development of the economy, and utilization of internal reserves both within the national economy and in human souls.

The most valuable gain of the October era is the Soviet person, fighter and dreamer, worker in the enormous workshop whose name is the land of the soviets. His well-being and his happiness are the object of all the activity of the Leninist party, the party of victorious October, the party of creative building and lasting peace.

ANDROPOV SON SAYS FATHER'S HEALTH 'NOT POOR'

LD071642 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Secretary General Andropov's son, Igor Andropov, who is taking part in the Helsinki CSCE preparatory meeting, told journalists today that his father's health is not poor. Igor Andropov is the second-most authoritative member in the Soviet delegation taking part in the Helsinki preparations for the Stockholm disarmament conference opening in January.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES STATE PRIZES, OTHER TOPICS

PM071355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The Politburo of the Central Committee considered and approved at its regular meeting the proposals of the committee on Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR in science and technology at the Council of Ministers of the USSR and of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on awarding the 1983 State Prizes of the USSR for outstanding production achievements to frontrunners of socialist competition. The prizes have been awarded to a large group of workers, collective farmers, engineers, and technicians who showed the best results in meeting and exceeding the planned targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and in ensuring higher efficiency of production, savings of raw materials, energy, and other resources, better quality of output and better services to the population.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee approved proposals of awarding USSR State Prizes in science and technology, literature, art, and architecture. The prizes have been awarded to the most remarkable achievements making a major contribution toward the strengthening of the economic and technical potential of the country, the development of science and culture, and improvements in personnel training.

The resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on awarding the State Prizes will be published in the press.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee heard at its meeting Andrey Gromyko's report on his conversation with James Callaghan, member of the British Parliament and former prime minister of Britain.

The meeting also considered other questions of the state and public life of the country, the extension of the Soviet Union's cooperation with socialist and developing countries and the strengthening of peace and international security.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS STATE AWARDS AT KREMLIN

LD042128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented state awards of the Soviet Union to a group of comrades. The Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor were conferred on USSR Minister of Transport Construction Sosnov. The writer Gamzatov, USSR Gas Industry Minister Dinkov, and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Kovalev received the Order of Lenin.

The Order of the October Revolution was awarded to Berezin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; the writer Dorizo; Kabkov, department head in the CPSU Central Committee; Kashirov, USSR deputy minister of gas industry; academician Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Kupriyanov, people's artist of the USSR, and academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Orders of the Labor Red Banner and People's Friendship were also presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Comrade Kuznetsov heartily congratulated the recipients of the orders on the distinguished awards of the homeland and the forthcoming anniversary of the Great October Revolution and wished them new creative successes.

The recipients of the awards were also warmly greeted by Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They expressed profound gratitude to the communist Party and the Soviet state for the high evaluation of their work and gave an assurance that they will continue to give all their strength, knowledge, and experience for the sake fo the further prosperity of the socialist homeland.

Science Prizes

LD061550 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers issued a resolution here today, awarding the USSR State Prizes of 1983 for outstanding achievements in science and technology to a large group of Soviet scientists and specialists.

The USSR State Prizes for scientific achievements were conferred on 17 groups of researchers and individual scientists working in a variety of scientific fields. The prizewinners include full and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Academies of Sciences of constituent republics as well as other highly qualified specialists.

The USSR State Prizes for technological achievements went to 27 groups of engineers for their part in developing, manufacturing, and introducing new equipment and production processes that ensure high performance.

The USSR State Prizes were also awarded to a number of scholars for writing text-books for colleges, high schools and the system of party economic education.

Culture Prizes

LD061543 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- Names of the new winners of the State Prizes of the USSR in literature, arts, and architecture became known here today -- the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on awarding the 1983 prizes has been published.

The State Prizes of the USSR went to prose writers Chinghiz Aitmatov for the novel "Blizzard Junction" ("the day is longer than a century") and Aleksandr Chakovskiy for the novel "Victory", to poets Ivan Drach for the collection of poetry "Green Gates" and Vladimir Sokolov for his verses and poems "Motifs," to literary critic Georgiy Fridlender for the book "Dostoyevskiy and World Literature," to other Soviet literary workers.

The high award went to the authors of five feature and documentary films. Among them are such outstanding works of film art as "Lenin in Paris" (by director Sergey Yutkevich) and "Private Life" (by director Yuliy Raizman).

The State Prizes of the USSR were awaraded to the directors and actors of the play "We Shall Win" at Moscow's art theatre, to groups of architects who designed the "Pobeda" ("Victory") housing development in the city of Dneropetrovsk and the building of the State Drama Theatre in Vilnyus, the capital of Lithuania.

The honary titles were also awarded to Yevsey Moiseyenko, prominent Soviet artist, for his cycle of canvases "Memory," to conductor Yevgeniy Svetlanov for the concert programmes of 1979-1982, composer Yuriy Chichkov for songs for children, and other Soviet workers of art.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES KIEV BATTLE MEETING 28 OCT

AU031733 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Oct 83 p 2

[RATAU report on speech by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, at the solemn meeting held in Kiev on 28 October to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the battle for the Dnepr and the liberation of Kiev]

[Text] The speaker conveyed warm greetings and heartfelt congratulations to the meeting participants, veterans of the battle for the Dnepr, and all inhabitants of Kiev City and Oblast from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense, from the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and from all the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Kiev holiday, it was emphasized in the speech, is our common holiday, a holiday for all Soviet people whose immense valor and labor feat had ensured the defeat of German fascism in the last war.

The great battle for the Dnepr has filled a brilliant and thrilling page in the history of the struggle waged by the Soviet people against the fascist barbarians. The battle was an important part and parcel of the Soviet Army's summer-fall 1943 offensive which began as early as during the Kursk counterattack. Characteristic of this battle were the great territorial extension, long duration, vigor, and intensity of combat operation. Participating in the battle were the troops of five Soviet fronts.

The forging of the Dnepr was a brilliant page in our Army's combat chronicle. The overcoming of such a great water obstacle on the move, after difficult offensive battles, and under heave enemy fire called for valor and courage on the part of the soldiers and officers, for art on the part of the staffs, and for will and mastery on the part of the command. All that was convincingly displayed in this grandiose battle of World War II. Druing the forging, great assistance was rendered to the Soviet Army by the partisans.

While commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Kiev, the speaker said, we are thinking with respect and gratitude about those for whom the Dnepr line proved to be the last one, who paid for the victory with the highest price -- their lives. The present and coming generations have the duty to continue in a worthy way the cause for which they fought. And the entire reality of our developed Soviet society is evidence that the Soviet people are firmly true to this duty. While commemorating the anniversary of the battle of the Dnepr, we are celebrating combat and labor heroes, all those who fought on the fronts and in partisan detachments. We are celebrating fearless members of the underground movement and toilers of the hinterland who forged weapons for the victory. The feat will live through the ages!

The sons of all our union republics were fighting shoulder to shoulder here, at the walls of Kiev, on the steep Dnepr banks. And all our people, our entire enormous country stood behind them. And at the present ceremony, in this hall, we can see many veterans, participants in the battle on the Dnepr and in the liberation of Kiev. Allow me, A.A. Yepishev said, to address to them, our combat friends, words of cordial gratitude for their part in the victory over the enemy, and from the bottom of my heart to wish them good health, successes, and happiness.

In commemorating the anniversary of the liberation of Kiev, we are turning today in our thoughts toward the Communist Party, whose leadership was the decisive source of this victory and of all our victories won in the Great Patriotic War, the source of all heroic accomplishments of the Soviet people. Our country's working people and the soldiers of the armed forces are closely rallied around their tested combat vanguard and confidently follow it along the path of Lenin, the path of communism.

The Soviet people are marking the 40th anniversary of the victory on the Dnepr with shock labor at all sectors of communist construction. They are persistently implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and are aspiring to successfully cope with the 11th 5-Year Plan. A sizable part in this nationwide issue is being contributed by the working people of Kiev City and Oblast.

We participants in the battles of the past, the speaker pointed out, still keep fresh in our memories the terrible wounds inflicted on Kiev by the fascist monsters. We remember the flame of the fires, the ruins of edifices, and the priceless historical and cultural monuments, so abundant in this beautiful city, desecrated by the fascists. And it is a pleasure to see how developed and prosperous this ancient and ever-young Kiev -- a hero city, a laborer city, a city of unfading revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions -- is now. Allow me, dear inhabitants of Kiev, to wish you new great successes in developing the economy and culture, to wish further prosperity to you and to all working people of the Ukraine!

Our country has been living under the condition of peace for almost 4 decades. The Soviet people give many cordial thanks for this to the Communist Party, to its Leninist Central Committee, and to the Soviet Government.

We always remember the great price paid for our victory over fascism. And this obliges us to be vigilant and to preserve peace on earth, particularly now when, through the fault of imperialists, the military and political situation on our planet has sharply inflamed and when the danger of a war has significantly increased. The reactionary forces of imperialist have developed military preparations, unprecedented in their scope, against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. The adventurist policy pursued by the present U.S. Administration is aimed at wrecking the approximate equality existing now in the world between military and strategic forces, at attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. The leaders of the United States and of NATO as a whole do not conceal their innermost goal -- to demolish socialism in the USSR and in other countries.

Under these conditions, our party and its Central Committee are paying unabated attention to the maintenance of the country's defense capacity at an appropriate level, and to the improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces. This was, is, and will be the case. We must be protected against any chance. This is what great Lenin taught us. This is the command of our party and of all Soviet people.

As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized in his recent statement, "it is the time for everyone concerned to comprehend that we will be able to guarantee the safety of our country, the safety of our friends and allies under any circumstances. The Soviet people may be confident that our country's defense capacity is at such a level that nobody would be advised to arrange a test of forces."

Engaged in their great creation, the Soviet people can work calmly, A.A. Yepishev said at the end. Our Army and Navy possess everything they need to defeat any aggressor. Soviet soldiers are constantly ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty.

KAPITONOV CONTINUES TOUR OF UZBEKISTAN

PM040904 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Oct 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Studying and Disseminating Leading Experience"]

[Text] Consumer goods production is taking place on an increasing scale in the republic. Guided by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions, working people in all sectors of the national economy are seeking and bringing into play more and more new reserves, which make it possible not only to increase the production of output that is in great demand among the population, but also to produce goods that are up to the most exacting requirements and that please the purchaser because of their good quality and good outward appearance. This year alone 100 more industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan have begun producing goods for the people.

The nature and orientation of all the work to produce consumer goods are displayed in an exhibition in progress at the Uzbek SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. On 20 October I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, inspected the exhibits.

In talks with representatives of enterprises with products at the exhibition, I.V. Kapitonov drew attention to the need to further improve work connected with consumer goods production, to widely disseminate the leading collectives' experience, and to improve industry's consideration of consumer requirements. The importance of improving the quality of output and ensuring it accords with the best present-day examples was stressed.

On the same day new construction districts in the Uzbek capital were inspected.

I.V. Kapitonov was accompanied by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry; N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; and U.U. Umarov, first secretary of Tashkent party gorkom.

GRISHIN, SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIA

PM070945 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 October 1983 frontpages a GRUZINFORM report on the arrival in Tbilisi on 28 October of "envoys from the country's cities and republics for the great national and international holiday" to mark the Georgiyevsk Treaty bicentennial. The arrival at Tbilisi Airport of the Moscow delegation "headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow party gorkom" and of other delegations is reported, with E.A. Shevardnadze reportedly present to meet them. The report adds that "On 28 October the delegations familiarized themselves with Tbilisi and met with the republic's working people."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA for 31 October carries on page 3 a GRUZINFORM correspondent's report on a ceremony beginning at 1400 on 30 October in Tbilisi's Fraternity Square "within the framework of the city's traditional Tbilisoba festival to honor heroes of labor and ceremoniously elect honored citizens of Tbilisi," with the participation of V.V. Grishin and E.A. Shevardnadze.

The same paper carries on page 2 a GRUZINFORM report on an exhibition "Together Forever" organized at the Tbilisi Academy of Arts by the Museum of Friendship of Peoples of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. "On the opening day the exhibition was visited by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee," and members of delegations in Tbilisi for the celebrations.

SHEVARDNADZE SEES OFF GRISHIN, DELEGATIONS

PM070944 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Oct 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Till We Meet Again, Dear Friends!"]

[Text] The republic's capital has warmly and cordially seen off the delegations which took part in the celebrations of the bicentennial of the Georgiyevsk Treaty of Friendship between Russia and Georgia.

The following delegations left Tbilisi 30 October: from our motherland's capital, the hero city of Moscow, headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow party gorkom; from the RSFSR, headed by V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; from the Azerbaijan SSR, headed by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; from the Armenian SSR, headed by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; and from Stavropol Kray, headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of Stavropol CPSU Kraykom.

Other guests of the jubilee celebrations also departed.

The guests were seen off by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members G.A. Andronikashvili, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, G.M. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Karvelishvili, G.V. Kolbin, D.I. Patiashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, S. Ye. Khabeishvili, O. Ye. Cherkeziya, and Zh. K. Shartava; V.A. Kondratyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector; Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Red Banner Trancaucasian Military District; Lieutenant General A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District; Major General B. Ye. Sentyurin, chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Border District Political Section; B. Ye. Saralidze, chairman of Tbilisi Gorispolkom; V.G. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; leading party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, production frontrunners, personalities in science and culture, and representatives of the Georgian public.

Bidding farewell to Georgia's capital, the guests expressed cordial gratitude for the warmth and cordiality and the fraternal reception and wished the republic's working people new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, the instructions of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the 11th 5-Year Plan and pledges.

TURKMEN MINISTERS COUNCIL DISCUSSES PLAN RESULTS

GF071803 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers was held on 24 October. It discussed the results of fulfilling the state socioeconomic development plan of the Turkmen SSR and the republic's state budget for the past 9 months of 1983. It was noted that as a result of implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the 22d Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, and the subsequent plenums of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's workers, who are competing for the fulfillment of the plan, have achieved further successes in developing the economy and in improving the standard of living of the population.

The 9-month plan for verifying industrial products was overfulfilled at 104.2 percent. A total of 101.4 million-rubles-worth of products were produced ahead of the scheduled plan. The rate of growth of the production output surpassed what was scheduled for 1983.

In comparison with the corresponding period last year, the state capital investments and output of construction and installations works were increased and more fixed funds were commissioned at the expense of the state capital investments. The republic's state budget and revenues were fulfilled at 104.8 percent. However, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the individual ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations.

The Council of Ministers obliged the ministries, departments, the soviet executive committees and Ashkhabad City Soviet Executive Committee to analyze the results of fulfilling the planned tasks for the January-September 1983 period by the concerned unions, enterprises, and organizations and to eliminate the existing shortcomings. It follows to take measures for strengthening the planning and labor discipline and for strengthening control over the fulfillment of the tasks scheduled for this year. The Ministries of Light Industry and Local Industry are advised to take effective measures for improving work and for expanding the variety and improving the quality of products and for catching up with the arrears of work. The republic's Agriculture Ministry is to make every possible effort to increase the effectiveness of using cotton harvesting technology and labor resources, not to allow any losses of harvest, and to fulfill the socialist pledges for cotton procurement adopted during the middle year of the 5-year plan period.

The Council of Ministers also reviewed questions on the serious shortcomings in capital construction in the republic and on the improvement of organization of the unloading of trucks on the spurtracks of industrial enterprises and organizations.

Ch.S. Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, presented a report on the implementation of methods and styles of administration in the national economy sectors and on the augmenting of execution discipline in light of the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. Corresponding resolutions were made on questions discussed. Participating in the meeting of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers were A.S. Boyko; N.V. Makarkin and G.S. Michshenko, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and O.I. Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

KIRGHIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

WA241145 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A regular plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee took place 10 September 1983.

Party veterans and leading party, soviet and economic workers who are not members of the central committee, and the secretaries of primary party organizations at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and organizations were invited to the plenum.

The plenum discussed the following matters:

1. The tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the meeting with party veterans.

2. Accountability reports on the work of the Alamedinskiy, Sokulukskiy and Uzgenskiy Kirghiz Communist Party Raykoms.

The following took part in the discussion on the report: U. Dzhergalbayev, party veteran and personal all-union pensioner and participant at the meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee; R.S. Kul'matov, first secretary of the Osh party obkom; E. Aliyev, party veteran, major general of militia (retired); A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Issyk-Kul party obkom; O. Atabekova, youth mentor at the Kolkhoz imeni Frunze, Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor; A.Ye. Roslova, foreman for production training at vocational and technical school No 5, Frunze, Hero of Socialist Labor; F.M. Chuprov, second secretary of the Frunze party gorkom; O. Abdykalykov, first secretary of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee.

The accountability reports on the work of the Alamedinskiy, Sokulukskiy and Uzgenskiy party raykoms were presented by their first secretaries, A. Mamyrkaliyev, K.A. Turganov and V. Talipov.

The following spoke in the discussion: V.K. Kandakov, second secretary of the Osh party obkom; A.M. Tarakanov, second secretary of the Naryn party obkom; E. Aliyev, chairman of the Issyk-Kul Oblispolkom; E. Ormonov, first secretary of the Toktogul party Raykom; I.P. Kondrashov, KiSSR minister of rural construction; A. Kenesariyev, first secretary of the Issyk-Atinskiy party raykom; Ye.D. Kislenko, milkmaid at the state breeding farm imeni Strel'nikova, Alamedinskiy Rayon; P.K. Skripnikov, secretary of the party committee at the "Pobeda" Kolkhoz, Sokulukskiy Rayon.

V.I. Smirnov, CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department chief, participated in the work of the plenum and spoke at it.

Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev delivered a speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the matters discussed.

The plenum fully and completely approved the instructions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee meeting with party veterans and adopted them for undeviating guidance and execution as a concrete program for the organizational-political work of the republic party organizations in enhancing the role of veterans in all spheres of public and production activity and the use of their experience of life and political experience in organizational-party and

ideological work and in educating workers in the glorious traditions of the older generations of communists.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee and its politburo headed by CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Yu.V. Andropov that the republic party organization will insure broad and daily use of the rich experience of party, war and labor veterans in all spheres of production and public life and will do everything necessary to further strengthen the indissoluble unity of all the generations of Soviet people and the unity of the Soviet people, and will strive to achieve new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The plenum considered organizational matters.

A. Karypkulov, former Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Science and Education Institutions Department chief, was elected Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and secretary.

The plenum released K.N. Kulmatov from his duties as Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and secretary in connection with his departure for training at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Diplomatic Academy.

The plenum made the following Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee candidate members full members: Comrades Dzh. Akmatov, KiSSR minister of internal affairs; O.D. Alimov, vice president of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences; K.B. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the KiSSR Gosplan; A.K. Sultanov, Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department chief; L.M. Yarovaya, knitter at the Frunze knitted wear production association imeni 60-letiya SSSR.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended its work.

LATE OCT WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM071118 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the second half of the 10-day period it became cooler everywhere over the greater part of the USSR's European territory. Air and ground frosts were recorded, reaching minus 6-minus 13 degrees, and minus 1-minus 5 degrees in Moldavia and the Kray, southern Ukraine. There was rain (11-35 mm, with more in places) in Krasnodar Kray, western Stavropol Kray and the southern half of Rostov Oblast. In a number of places active vegetation ceased in winter grain crops. It continued in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga region.

In Arkhangelsk and Vologda Oblasts, the Komi ASSR, and Northern Kirov and Perm Oblasts, where at the end of the 10 days precipitation fell as sleet, snow cover 2-4-cm deep, and in places 7-15-cm deep, formed. Over most of the Northwest, Central, Volga-Vyatka, and Ural Regions, and also in the eastern Baltic region, and Belorussia, winter grain crops only grew on certain days. The crops here were mainly at the tillering stage, and they are in good or satisfactory condition.

In the Transcaucasus republics moderately warm weather was recorded. The average air temperatures were close to normal. In Azerbaijan, where the 10 days were for the most part dry, the conditions for harvesting were favorable. In Georgia and the greater part of Armenia there was rain, which created good conditions for sowing, seed germination germination, and shoot formation on winter grain crops.

In the farming areas of West Siberia, unusually warm weather for the time of the year persisted. The air temperatures were 4-6 degrees higher than the long-term average. On certain days, when the maximum air temperatures rose to 10-13 degrees, growth of winter grain crops was observed. They were mainly at the tillering stage and were in good condition.

Unsettled weather persisted in Central Asia. The lowest air temperatures were recorded at the beginning and in the middle of the 10-day period, when frosts were recorded in most regions. Vegetation of cotton plants continued in individual rayons of Surkhan-Darya, Kurgan-Tyube, and Kulyab oblasts. Cotton harvesting continues, in mainly dry weather. Only in Tashkent, Namangan, Tashauz, and Krasnovodsk Oblasts has there been a small amount of rain.

PROGRESS OF ORBITING SPACE COMPLEX UPDATED

LD051303 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have been working in near space orbit for 132 days now.

The schedule today provides for work for unloading the "Progress-18" spaceship, medical-biological experiments, training with the use of space pressure suit "Chibis".

In accordance with the plan of preparing the joint power unit of the station for refuelling, the pumping of compressed nitrogen has been started from oxidizer tanks.

The cosmonauts are carrying out today in "Tavria" plant a biotechnological experiment with the aim of obtaining a high-purity protein preparation in conditions of weightlessness.

In the course of the day the crew will also carry out scheduled work in the station, including the replacement of several blocks of scientific equipment and its adjustment.

According to medical check-up data, Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are in good health and feel well. They are continuing the planned work on board the research complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz-T-9," "Progress-18".

Mid-course trajectory correction of the movement of the complex was carried out yesterday. The orbital parameters after correction are: maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 356 kilometers, minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 326 kilometers, period of revolution -- 91.1 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

Battery Installation Detailed

LD061446 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0915 GMT on 6 November 1983 carries a 15-minute program entitled "Assembly Workers in Space," about the installation of solar panels during the current Salyut-7 space mission. As shots are provided of the space-walk by cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandrov on 1 November to install an extra solar battery on the outside of the station, the presenter says:

"Today is the 133d day in orbit for Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov. Expeditions of this duration have become routine, for the creation of long-term manned complexes is a fundamental trend in Soviet cosmonautics. Crews replace one another on board the station. You will remember that on board Salyut-7 Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev established a record of 211 days, and cargo craft arrive bringing additional equipment. But where do you get the electricity to run it? There are two ways. First, you can increase the efficiency of the solar batteries; and second, you can increase their surface area. But while you cannot go on increasing the efficiency to infinity, you can build whole fields of photocells in orbit. This idea, bearing in mind that the fuel resources on our planet are becoming depleted, is becoming more and more attractive. So the assembly operation that has now been carried out in space was the first step toward building giant solar power-stations. The operation to build on a solar battery was conceived back in the design stage of Salyut-7. Provisions were made for the fastening arrangements and an assembly procedure was developed."

The presenter continues by saying that "unfortunately the television camera installed on board the station does not give a full picture of what is now happening in space," while the video shows graphics of how the operation was handled.

The scene then changes to show the waterpool laboratory at Zvezdnyy Gorodok training center where, the presenter says, the instructors who trained Lyakhov and Aleksandrov carried out a duplicate assembly operation "in parallel with the cosmonauts." A training session involving Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev is shown. The announcer says: "Take a look at the pockets sewn on their suits. These contain lead weights to give the cosmonauts zero buoyancy, as it is called: In other words, they neither sink nor float upward. When recalling their first dives, the cosmonauts say that at first everything seemed easy -- the suit was comfortable and it was easy to get your bearings. But it is only when you make a careless move which sends you turning so you cannot stop and you do not know which way is up and which is down that you realize that weightlessness is no laughing matter. You only find out from experience that in weightlessness everything has to be done slowly.

Further on, a clip shows Cosmonaut Lebedev standing by a space suit and pointing out on the front of it the main control panel, and three units comprising the water pump for the suit's cooling system and the main and standby fans and an oxygen feed unit.

Following further shots which show Lyakhov and Aleksandrov working outside the station on 3 November, there is a clip of the two cosmonauts inside the station demonstrating some of the tools they used for installing the additional solar battery: snap hooks, a detachable handrail and a multi-purpose extendable hand-held manipulator.

Concluding the program, the presenter says. "As a result of the operation to install the extra solar battery on the panel, the power output of that section was increased by 50 percent."

WORLD WAR II VICTORY 'WARNING' TO IMPERIALISM

PM041134 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Guarding Socialism's Gains"]

[Text] "I recently visited the garrison where my son Oleg is serving. The meeting with my son and his fellow soldiers left me with happy, good feelings. I looked at Oleg and could not recognize him: He had grown so much and become so strong. I give heartfelt thanks for this to his commanders. I looked at the other soldiers, and in each one I saw my son. To us mothers, all Soviet servicemen are like our own sons... You, dear defenders of the motherland, are our love and our pride. We are sure that you are reliably guarding the fatherland's security and the Great October Revolution's gains..."

One cannot read this letter from labor veteran A.A. Nazarova of Tula without emotion. And KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's preholiday mailbag contains quite a few letters like it. Behind these letters lies the nationwide love and respect surrounding the Soviet Armed Forces and a reflection of the profound realization of their responsible and honorable role of vigilantly guarding our great motherland's state interests and of keenly protecting the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and socialism's great gains.

Our illustrious Armed Forces are the product of the Great October Revolution. Their history is inseparable from the victory of the revolution and from the history of the world's first socialist country. Recalling the grim time of the early years of the revolution now, on the eve of the portentous anniversary, we think with admiration about the people who by their combat deeds in fierce battles wrote the first lines of our Army's heroic history. These were the intrepid soldiers of the revolution, servicemen of legendary bravery and courage. The people glorified the Red fighters' feats in songs, stories, and legends. The heroes of Parva and Pskov, Petrograd and Tsaritsyn, Kakhovka and Pereko, Volochayevka and Spassk... even now they are examples of inflexible revolutionary spirit, courage, and devotion to duty.

The legendary path of the Soviet land's Army is marked by outstanding victories, and its combat banners are covered with unfading glory. The unparalleled feat of our people and the feat of the Soviet servicemen who won a world historic victory in the Great Patriotic War will live on through the centuries. Millions of our fatherland's sons and daughters went into battle, scorning death. They were victorious and won for the motherland of the October Revolution the very great gratitude of the peoples freed from fascist enslavement.

Among the portentous dates established in the present-day calendar there are some which are particularly memorable and dear to us. These are the 40th anniversary of the major battles of the Great Patriotic War and the other unforgettable events of those grim years. Ahead of us is the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. And with each passing year our victory's world historic significance becomes increasingly fully apparent to all mankind.

At the same time the victory in the Great Patriotic War is a formidable warning to imperialist reaction and a stern lesson of history to all who are trying to review the results of the last war and to all who like to play with fire.

This warning resounds with special force nowadays, when the U.S. Administration is increasingly openly pursuing a militarist course in international affairs, which poses a grave threat to peace. The essence of this course is to try to secure for the United States a dominant position in the world regardless of the interests of other states and peoples. Having begun with the bugbear of the "Soviet military threat," those who are blinded by anticommunism and hatred for our country have now gone so far as to declare a "crusade" against socialism as a social system.

The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stresses that no one can reverse the course of history. Those who have attacked our state's integrity, its independence, and our system have wound up on the garbage heap of history. Whoever has approached us with war in mind has suffered a crushing defeat. Thus it was in the distant past. Thus is was 40 years ago. Thus it will always be!

In conditions of the growing military threat, the Communist Party and the Soviet state, proceeding from the interests of peace and security of peoples, are constantly concerned with strengthening the combat might of the Armed Forces. The Soviet people fully and entirely support the defense measures of the party and the state. Our Army and Navy are a powerful factor curbing imperialist aggressive aspirations.

The sons and grandsons of frontline soldiers are worthily continuing the tradition of selfless service to the motherland. Service in the Armed Forces, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted, is rightly described by the people as a school of courage, industry, and high morality. Taking pride in this high appraisal and deeply aware of their responsibility and the tasks stemming from the intensified danger of war, Soviet servicemen regard it as their duty to constantly reinforce their vigilance and to respond to the party's concern with new achievements in military labor and by being ready at all times to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. In a single combat formation with the servicemen of the fraternal Warsaw Pact member countries, they reliably guard the interests of the socialist community and the gains of socialism.

The inexhaustible source of the Soviet Armed Forces' strength and invincibility lies in leadership by the party. Soviet servicemen's utter loyalty to the cause of the Leninist party, to the cause of communism, takes the form of concrete deeds, daily selfless military labor, and a persistent struggle for the fulfillment of competition pledges. The results of the training year that has recently ended in the Army and the Navy are also convincing proof of this loyalty and of the profound understanding by the defenders of the fatherland of their patriotic duty. Most units and ships, including the initiators of the competition in the branches of the Armed Forces, have successfully fulfilled their training plans and programs and the socialist pledges. When analyzing what has been achieved, it is important to focus attention on unsolved questions and on the search for new reserves for improving combat readiness and further reinforcing military discipline, organization, and regulation order.

The ardent slogan of the CPSU Central Committee urges the personnel of the Army and Navy toward new achievements to the glory of the motherland:

"Soviet servicemen! Improve combat and political training!"

"Protect vigilantly and reliably the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the gains of socialism!

"Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!"

YEPISHEV PRESENTS AWARD TO MILITARY INSTITUTE

PM070950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Order for the Institute's Banner"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting was held at the USSR Ministry of Defense Institute of Military History on 2 November to mark the presentation to the institute of the Order of the Red Star. It had been awarded this high state order for services in the sphere of military historical science.

The award was presented to the institute by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He conveyed sincere congratulations to the institute's personnel from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

In his speech Army Gen A.A. Yepishev noted the institute's role as an acknowledged scientific center in the military history sphere and its successes in the solution of a number of military-historical and military theoretical problems and in the preparation and publication of fundamental and popular scientific works.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev then dwelt on the tasks of the institute's scientific collective arising from the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech.

In his reply speech Lieutenant General P.A. Zhilin, institute chief and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, expressed warm gratitude to the party and government for their assessment of the scientific collective's services and gave an assurance that the institute's workers will continue to devote every effort to developing Soviet military historical science.

Present at the ceremonial meeting were V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; D.A. Okhromiy, Komsomol Central Committee secretary; Yu.S. Karabasov, first secretary of Moscow's Gagarinskiy CPSU Raykom; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Admiral P.N. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, Colonel General V.A. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Colonel General A.I. Bukov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Political Department; Colonel General M.A. Gareyev, deputy chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff Main Directorate; and representatives of party and soviet organs and of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

With great enthusiasm the meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.